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PENNSYLVANIA PACKET

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 6th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

REST AND LABOUR:

AN ALLEGORY.

IN the early ages of the world, as is well known to thoſe who are verſed in ancient traditions, when innocence was yet untainted, and ſimplicity unadulterated, mankind was happy in the enjoyment of continual pleaſure, and conſtant plenty, under the protection of Reſt; a gentle divinity, who required of her worſhippers neither altars nor ſacrifices, and whoſe rites were only performed by proſtrations upon tufts of flowers in ſhades of jeſſamine and myrtle, or by dances on the banks of rivers flowing with milk and nectar.

Under this eaſy government, the firſt generations breathed the fragrance of perpetual ſpring, eat the fruits, which, without culture, fell ripe into their hands, and ſlept under bowers arched by nature, with the birds ſinging over their heads, and the beaſts ſporting about them. But by degrees they began to loſe their original integrity; each, though there was more than enough for all, was deſirous of appropriating part to himſelf. Then entered violence and fraud, and theft and rapine, ſoon Pride and Envy broke into the world, and brought with them a new ſtandard of wealth; for men, who till then thought themſelves rich when they wanted nothing, now rated their demands, not by the calls of nature, but by the plenty of others; and began to conſider themſelves as poor, when they beheld their own poſſeſſions exceeded by thoſe of their neighbours. Now, only one could be happy, becauſe only one could have moſt, and that one was always in danger, leſt the ſame arts by which he ſupplanted others ſhould be practiſed upon himſelf.

Amidſt the prevalence of this corruption, the ſtate of the earth was changed; the year was divided into ſeaſons; part of the ground became barren, and the reſt yielded only berries, acorns and herbs. The ſummer and autumn indeed furniſhed a coarſe and inelegant ſufficiency, but winter was without any relief; Famine, with a thouſand diſeaſes, which the inclemency of the air invited into the upper regions, made havock among men, and there appeared to be danger leſt they ſhould be deſtroyed before they were reformed.

To oppoſe the devaſtations of Famine, who ſcattered the ground every where with carcaſſes, Labour came down upon earth. Labour was the ſon of Neceſſity, the nurſeling of Hope, and the pupil of Art; he had the ſtrength of his mother, the ſpirit of his nurſe, and the dexterity of his governeſs. His face was wrinkled with the wind, and ſwarthy with the ſun; he had the implements of huſbandry in one hand, with which he turned up the earth; in the other he had the tools of architecture, and raiſed walls and towers at his pleaſure. He called out with a rough voice, "Mortals! ſee here the power to whom you are conſigned, and from whom you are to hope for all your pleaſures, and all your ſafety. You have long languiſhed under the dominion of Reſt, an impotent and deceitful goddeſs, who can neither protect nor relieve you, but reſigns you to the firſt attacks of either Famine or Diſeaſe, and ſuffers her ſhades to be invaded by every enemy, and deſtroyed by every accident.

"Awake therefore to the call of Labour. I will teach you to remedy the ſterility of the earth, and the ſeverity of the ſky; I will compel ſummer to find proviſions for the winter; I will force the waters to give you their fiſh, the air its fowls, and the foreſt its beaſts; I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the earth, and bring out from the caverns of the mountains, metals which ſhall give ſtrength to your hands, and ſecurity to your bodies, by which you may be covered from the aſſaults of the fierceſt beaſts, and with which you will fell the oak, and divide rocks, and ſubject all nature to your uſe and pleaſure."

Encouraged by this magnificent invitation, the inhabitants of the globe conſidered Labour as their only friend, and haſtened to his command. He led them out to the fields and mountains, and ſhewed them how to open mines, to level hills, to drain marſhes, and change the courſe of rivers. The face of things was immediately transformed; the land was covered with towns and villages, encompaſſed with fields of corn, and plantations of fruit trees; and nothing was ſeen but heaps of grain, and baſkets of fruit, full tables and crowded ſtore-houſes.

Thus Labour and his followers added every hour new acquiſitions to their conqueſts, and ſaw Famine gradually diſpoſſeſſed of his dominions; till at laſt, amidſt their jollity and triumphs, they were oppreſſed and diſmayed by the approach of Laſſitude, who was known by her ſunk eyes and dejected countenance. She came forward trembling and groaning: at every groan the hearts of all thoſe that beheld her loſt their courage, their nerves ſlackened, their hands ſhook, and their inſtruments of labour fell from the graſp.

Shocked with this horrid phantom, they reflected with regret on their eaſy compliance with the ſolicitations of Labour, and began to wiſh again for the golden hours which they remembered to have paſſed under the reign of Reſt, whom they reſolved again to viſit, and to whom they intended to dedicate the remaining part of their lives. Reſt had not left the world; they quickly found her, and to atone for their former deſertion, invited her to the enjoyment of thoſe acquiſitions which Labour had procured them.

Reſt therefore took leave of the groves and vallies, which ſhe had hitherto inhabited, and entered into palaces, repoſed herſelf in alcoves, and ſlumbered away the winter upon beds of down, and the ſummer in artificial grottos, with caſcades playing before her. There was indeed always ſomething wanting to complete her felicity, and ſhe could never lull her returning fugitives to that ſerenity, which they knew before their engagements with Labour: nor was her dominion entirely without control, for ſhe was obliged to ſhare it with Luxury, though he always looked upon her as a falſe friend, by whom her influence was in reality deſtroyed, while it ſeemed to be promoted.

The two ſoft aſſociates, however, reigned for ſome time without viſible diſagreement, till at laſt Luxury betrayed her charge, and let in Diſeaſe to ſeize upon her worſhippers. Reſt then flew away, and left the place to the uſurpers; who employed all their arts to fortify themſelves in their poſſeſſion, and to ſtrengthen the intereſt of each other.

Reſt had not always the ſame enemy; in ſome places ſhe eſcaped the incurſions of Diſeaſe; but had her reſidence invaded by a more ſlow and ſubtle intruder; for very frequently, when every thing was compoſed and quiet, when there was neither pain within, nor danger without; when every flower was in bloom, and every gale freighted with perfumes. Satiety would enter with a languiſhing and repining look, and throw herſelf upon the couch placed and adorned for the accommodation of Reſt. No ſooner was ſhe ſeated, than a general gloom ſpread itſelf on every ſide, the groves immediately loſt their verdure, and their inhabitants deſiſted from their melody, the breeze ſunk in ſighs, and the flowers contracted their leaves and ſhut up their odours. Nothing was ſeen on every ſide but multitudes wandering about, they knew not whither, in queſt they knew not of what; no voice was heard but of complaints that mentioned no pain, and murmurs that could teſt of no misfortune.

Reſt had now loſt her authority. Her followers again began to treat her with contempt; ſome of them united themſelves more cloſely to Luxury, who promiſed by her arts to drive Satiety away, and others, that were more wiſe, or had more fortitude, went back again to Labour, by whom they were indeed protected from Satiety, but delivered up in time to Laſſitude, and forced by her to the bowers of Reſt.

Thus Reſt and Labour equally perceived their reign of ſhort duration and uncertain tenure, and their empire liable to inroads from thoſe who were alike enemies to both. They each found their ſubjects unfaithful, and ready to deſert them upon every opportunity. Labour ſaw the riches he had given always carried away as an offering to Reſt, and Reſt found her votaries in every exigence flying from her to beg help of Labour. They, therefore, at laſt determined upon an interview, in which they agreed to divide the world between them, and govern it alternately, allotting the dominion of the day to one, and that of the night to the other, and promiſed to guard the frontiers of each other, ſo that whenever hoſtilities were attempted, Satiety ſhould be intercepted by Labour, and Laſſitude expelled by Reſt. Thus the ancient quarrel was appeaſed, and as hatred is often ſucceeded by its contrary, Reſt afterwards became pregnant by Labour, and was delivered of Health, a benevolent goddeſs, who conſolidated the union of her parents, and contribute to the regular viciſſitudes of their reign, by diſpenſing her gifts to thoſe only who ſhared their lives in juſt proportions between Reſt and Labour. J.

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GIVES NOTICE, that he has removed his Office from Front-ſtreet, into Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the houſe of Mr. John Inglis, and next door to Mr. Andrew Hamilton's; where he continues to draw French and Spaniſh Writings, as, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Accounts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the forms and uſages of the reſpective countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh Languages, in the greateſt purity and elegance, mornings and evenings.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DOCTOR RALPH ASHETON,

HAVING removed his ſhop into Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market, begs leave to inform his former cuſtomers, and the Public, that he propoſes to undertake the cure or relief of all diſeaſes, incident to the human body, which he, upon examination, ſhall judge within the reach of medicine. He cures the Venereal Diſeaſe, attended with the worſt of ſymptoms, in a new, ſafe, expeditious and ſecret manner, upon the moſt reaſonable terms; as alſo, the Intermitting Fever, vulgarly called the Fever and Ague, in a few days without the uſe of the Bark, Fluxes, Coughs, &c. Conſtant attendance will be given at his ſhop, from ſix o'clock till nine in the morning, and from ſix till ten in the evening. He will undertake the cure of any diſeaſe, that upon examination he ſhall think remediable——No cure no pay.—To the poor he gives his advice *gratis*.

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Cheſtnut-ſtreet, 1772.

JOSEPH HASTINGS, Son to DAVID HASTINGS, late of Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, is deſired to make application to THOMAS M'CLURE and SAMUEL DALE, Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of DAVID HASTINGS.

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FOR MORE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SEE THE FOURTH PAGE.

By the Ship LONDON PACKET, *Capt.* PARKER, *arrived at* NEW-LONDON, *in eight Weeks from* BRISTOL, *we have* LONDON NEWS *to the 28th of* APRIL.

COPENHAGEN, *April* 12.

AT length ſome particulars have tranſpired of what paſſed before the great Commiſſion on the 6th inſt. which day will be memorable in the hiſtory of this kingdom. The Queen Carolina is condemned to perpetual impriſonment, and conſequently her marriage with the King our Sovereign is nulled. Though the Court has not yet thought proper to publiſh this ſentence, it is nevertheleſs true. Counſellor Bang read the accuſations againſt the Queen which ſeemed to be pretty numerous, as they filled four ſheets of paper. The Attorney General Uldhal ſpoke in favour of the accuſed party, and acquitted himſelf with ſo much eloquence in the cauſe of the young Queen, that he drew tears from the whole audience. The five following queſtions gave riſe to great debates amongſt the Judges: 1ſt, How the divorce was to be performed? 2dly, What title the Queen ſhould have after the diſſolution of the marriage? 3dly, How to act with reſpect to the young Princeſs? 4thly, What penſion ſhould be allowed the Queen's impriſonment? The three ladies, who are to accompany the Queen in her impriſonment, which will probably be in the Caſtle of Aalbourg, are to engage by oath not to abſent themſelves from the priſon after eight o'clock in the evening in ſummer, and ſix in the winter.

The whole Court cannot but lament the fate of this unhappy Princeſs, who is not yet 21 years of age, and condemned to perpetual impriſonment. It is aſſured the King is going to viſit his German dominion, and that he will ſet out the 23d inſtant. We are impatient to know the fate of the other ſtate priſoners, to whom the preſent circumſtances ſeem to preſage nothing very favourable.

Mr. Keith having expreſſed a deſire to return home, was anſwered that he might go whenever he thought proper. At the ſame time a courier was diſpatched to Baron Dieden for his recall. It is ſaid this Miniſter is ordered to declare to the Britiſh Court that the Queen will be permitted to return to her own country, upon condition that ſhe will give ſecurity never to ſet foot again in Denmark.

Paris, April 17. The Porte has conſented to the following conditions: 1. That the holding of a congreſs ſhould be no longer delayed. 2. That this congreſs ſhould be held in Walachia. 3. That the Danube ſhould ſerve as a boundary to both armies during the congreſs. 4. That in caſe the negociations for peace ſhould prove fruitleſs, the armiſtice ſhould nevertheleſs continue for the ſpace of three months, reckoning from the day of the breaking up of the congreſs.

LONDON, *April* 5.

The famous Colonel Keith, who is ſo juſtly celebrated for his late ſpirited defence of the honour of the Engliſh nation, in the perſon of the unfortunate Queen of Denmark, poſſeſſes not only the ſpirit and military knowledge of his uncle, the celebrated Marſhal Keith, killed laſt war in the King of Pruſſia's ſervice, but underſtands the Daniſh language ſo perfectly, as to be able to write poetry in it with great taſte and preciſion.

April 10. They write from Paris, that the Governor of the French fort St. Louis in Africa, has been ordered to be ſent home to France in irons for ſome miſdemeanour committed againſt the French government. A new Governor is ſent out in a frigate from Breſt to ſucceed him.

April 11. Among other plans for the improvement of commerce, we hear it is under conſideration to make the iſland of Bermuda a free port, in conſequence of ſome late petitions laid before the Board of Trade and plantations.

A book, we hear, is privately handed about at Paris, though ſaid in the uſual manner, to be printed at Amſterdam, which paints the Engliſh nation in colours the moſt barbarous, for the various murders which the ſervants of a great Company have perpetrated in the Eaſt. This book repreſents the cruelties of the Spaniards in Mexico, and of the Dutch at Amboyna, as comparatively innocent to the carnage of the Engliſh in Idoſtan, and juſtly enough urges the improved periods of ſocial civilization to aggravate the blackneſs of our character.

If there is any foundation for the report, that we are now going to purſue compulſive meaſures with the Court of Denmark, nothing can be more abſurd; it ſhould have been determined on the firſt intelligence, either that the Queen was to be conſidered here entirely as a ſubject of Denmark, or entirely as ſiſter to the King of Great-Britain. But it ſeems we did not chooſe to acknowledge the former, nor dare to avow the latter. There is ſomewhere or other in our ſtate a fund of abſurdity or inconſiſtency, of ill governed pride, and abject ſubmiſſion, not to be equalled in the moſt arbitrary ſtate. In a country where Juſtice, to ſay the beſt, is adminiſtered in the moſt ſummary and deſpotic manner; where the conſtitution is unſullied; and where there is the greateſt reaſon to ſuſpect a formal deſign of changing the ſucceſſion to the Crown, we have ſuffered an unfortunate Queen to languiſh in priſon more than two months, without any guarantee for the ſafety of her perſon, than the feeble remonſtrances of a ſingle man, who though highly ſpirited and indefatigable, has nothing in his power but to remonſtrate; while her character has received a ſtain, which though ſhe be innocent, can never be eraſſed out. The myſterious ſilence, in which every thing relating to her has been kept, has irrevocably fixed the ſtain of ſuſpicion upon her.—Unhappy Princeſs! The blunders we are guilty of ought to be merely our own. Ridiculous as they have been, they have never, till now, been deſtructive except to ourſelves.

April 14. On Sunday his Excellency the Daniſh Ambaſſador was at Court, being juſt arrived from Dover, where he went to meet his lady and conduct her to town. The report of his being returned home without taking leave is void of foundation.

The Engliſh maſters and pilots of the Ruſſian ſquadron who went from England under the command of Rear Admiral Elphinſtone, and are returned, have not been able to obtain their wages.

The method Lord Mansfield takes to ſhorten the liſt of appeals, which ſtand for hearing before the Houſe of Lords, is highly commendable: the calling in of Council by twelve o'clock, gets rid of a cauſe in one day, which otherwiſe muſt continue two days in hearing; and we wiſh that his example may be followed by every Speaker and Chancellor, when the buſineſs of the Courts below does not prevent them ſitting at ſo early an hour: they will be ſure of receiving the prayers and good wiſhes of every perſon, who by neceſſity is compelled to bring an appeal before that auguſt Aſſembly.

The ſcarcity is ſo great in Norway, that the Peaſants are driven to eat even the bark of trees, and in the towns the Artiſans are driven to ſtill greater ſtraits.

April 15. From a correſpondent at Liſbon, we learn, that for ten weeks paſt they have had extreme bad weather of rain, hail, and tempeſtuous wind, inſomuch that not one out of eleven ſhips waiting for fruit have a ſingle cheſt on board; and that the common people are in a moſt ſtarving and deplorable condition, cutting and eating the green corn.

April 16. It is ſtrongly talked of at the weſt end of the town, that his Grace the Duke of Argyle will occupy an important poſt in the Adminiſtration before the breaking up of Parliament,

A Noble Lord has declared that a war with both France and Spain cannot be avoided many months longer.

Since laſt ſummer no fewer than ſeven veſſels have been ſeized by the Spaniards off Cuba, on pretence of illicit trade.

The progreſs of Spain's inſulting behaviour to Great-Britain is worthy of remark. They begun gently, and have ſince gradually aſcended, till they at laſt *hit us directly in the teeth.*—The firſt ſtep was excluding Britiſh ſhips from Carthagena, on the ſlimſey pretence of an illicit trade. The ſecond attempt was at Cadiz, where they dared to fire on a Britiſh veſſel, and maltreat its maſter with his Majeſty's Commiſſion in his pocket. They then ſeized ſeveral Engliſh ſailors, in different ports, on various frivolous pretences, and confined them in priſon, where they ſtill (to the eternal diſgrace of Britain) remain.

Nothing argues the depravity of the age we live in more than that the virtue of *gratitude*, hitherto eſteemed one of the firſt ornaments of human nature, ſhould be imputed to a very auguſt perſonage as a crime. Our much injured Queen cannot but be conſcious, that it is to *natives* of *Scotland* ſhe owes the beſt of huſbands, and the faireſt diadem in the univerſe. The Earl of Bute and General Græme are therefore deſervedly honoured with her Majeſty's gracious patronage: nor does any ſubject in all Britain, notwithſtanding party prejudices, better merit the royal confidence, either for talents, or loyalty, than Lord Mansfield.

Friday laſt the grand-daughter of an amiable old Duke, eloped with a Captain of the guards; the moſt diligent purſuit has been made after them but to no purpoſe.

The late Pretender had a penſion from England, as well as from all the other Courts of Europe, which enabled him to live with ſplendour at Rome; and neither George the firſt nor George the ſecond would ſtoop to the littleneſs of withdrawing that benevolence, even when a rebellion on his account was actually raging through the kingdom. James the ſecond in like manner had a penſion of four thouſand pounds a year privately ſent him by his daughter Mary; and it is no unuſual circumſtance for thoſe to furniſh a diſcarded Prince with bread, who are immediately intereſted to keep him from the throne.

It is thought the Court of Peterſburgh is meditating a blow that will aſtoniſh all Europe; no leſs, it is ſaid, than the ſiege and reduction of Conſtantinople itſelf; which enterpriſe, vaſt as it may appear, will be found leſs difficult eſpecially if we reflect how greatly the Turkiſh ſtrength is impaired and divided by inteſtine diviſions and civil wars. Certain it is, ſuch an univerſal panick prevails in the Divan, as enfeebles their reſolutions and perplexes their Councils.

A rumour prevails in many knowing places about town, that the Grand Seignior has for ſome time had a promiſe, which he can rely upon, from ſome power, which is not yet made public, of joining him this ſummer, which is the only reaſon of his backwardneſs in coming to an accommodation with the Ruſſians. In all probability by next Chriſtmas all Europe will be involved in a war.

April 18. In our laſt Saturday's paper we mentioned that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter had held a conference with his Holineſs the Pope in an open garden; we are now enabled to give a more circumſtantial account of that interview. It muſt then be known, that the Pope, on every Aſh-Wedneſday, deals out the holy aſhes to the Cardinals; the Duke of Glouceſter went to ſee this ceremony; after it was over, the Pope went into a room in which he generally drinks coffee; a door from his chapel leads into his coffee-room, and the coffee-room opens into the great garden, where Pope Benedict firſt received his Spaniſh Majeſty whilſt he was King of Naples. It was in this garden the Pope firſt had a conference with the Duke of Glouceſter, which we may ſafely conclude was highly intereſting to his Holineſs, ſince we learn, that on his Royal Highneſs's return to his own hotel, he there found a magnificent preſent from the Pope, conſiſting of a fine collection of coppers of antique and modern Rome, by the famous Piraneſi, beſides a picture of Cleopatra, and another of Virtue, in Moſaick work; and on the Friday following the Vatican Church was illuminated from one end to the other, in honour of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, in the ſame manner as it had been illuminated about three years ago, in honour of the preſent Emperor of Germany.

The Ruſſians, extremely jealous of having his Pruſſian Majeſty their neighbour, have ſignified in form, that they cannot ſit down as idle ſpectators, ſhould he make any attempts for the appropriation of Dantzick and Royal Pruſſia. A war in the eaſt of Germany is likely to proceed from the enſuing ſummer.

The haughtineſs of the Turkiſh Emperor has got the better of the neceſſities of his affairs. Having repented of the powers with which he inveſted his Miniſter to the Ruſſian General, an expreſs arrived at Jaſſy, before the preliminaries were actually ſigned; ſo that another campaign is inevitable. The greateſt preparations poſſible are making on both ſides.

April 20. Lord Sandwich will review all the dock-yards in the kingdom, during the courſe of the enſuing ſummer, and make ſuch regulations in favour of ſuperannuated workmen, as ſhall render his Majeſty's ſervice additionally eligible.

What vile oppreſſions muſt the ſervants of the East-India Company be guilty of in Bengal, when a black Collector has an annual ſalary of one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds! Mr. Scrafton tells us, that none are fit to be Collectors but Blacks, becauſe, truly, the odium of oppreſſive taxes ſhould fall upon the natives rather than the Engliſh. Mr. Vanſittart, on the other hand, aſſerts, that none ought to be employed in the collection of ſuch taxes but whites. So, we ſee here, that the diſpute is not about the tax itſelf, for that, how odious ſoever it might be, they both ſeem to think neceſſary, but the one gentleman is for his Black-guards, and the other for his White-guards. What a pity it is that a ſufficient number of Mulattoes cannot be formed to compromiſe theſe black and white arguments by ſharing one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds amongſt them, which the Collector, honeſt Mahomet, now pockets himſelf!

The two celebrated ſpeeches of Lord Clive and Governor Johnſton have been with juſtice compared to the orations of Cæſar and Cato, in Salluſt, upon the Catalinarian conſpiracy. The one, artful, inſinuating, ſpecious, perplexed and intereſted: the other, plain, open, ſpirited, clear and magnanimous. The one ſly, by courting the applauſe, and working upon the prejudices of his auditors: the other, diſdaining the uſe of any art but what ſerved to inſtruct his hearers, and to illuſtrate the truth of his aſſertions.

When the motion relative to the Corn-bill was under conſideration in a great Aſſembly on Wedneſday laſt, it was urged among many other arguments in its favour, "That the effect of regulating the importation and exportation, by a fixed ſcale and ſyſtem, would keep the price of wheat at or about 5s. 6d. the buſhel at an average, and all other grain in proportion; that the farmer knowing, from a fixed rule, what he had to depend upon as to a market, and the ſale of his produce would be no longer diſcouraged and embarraſſed in cropping his ground, but would ſet about in earneſt to raiſe that produce which he was aſſured he had an encouraging and free market for; that the merchant, having a fixed ſcale of prices, and leading to an aſſured rule for importing and exporting, would know how to ſpeculate, and would ſpeculate accordingly; the conſequence of which would be, that when an importation became really neceſſary, it would really take effect; which has not been, and never will be, the caſe by our temporary laws.

April 22. On Thurſday laſt, in the Houſe of Commons, was made the report of the Select Committee for East-India affairs. Sir George Saville (who was one) informed the Houſe, that he wiſhed to decline being of that Committee; that it was a ſort of rule, that a member being againſt the whole of a bill, ought not to be on the Committee on ſuch a bill, that he therefore being againſt the whole ſyſtem of India affairs, ought not to be on that Committee. He looked upon their trade as deſtructive, either from bringing in too great an increaſe of money, which would overturn the liberty of this country, or from many of the importations, tea eſpecially, being deſtructive of the healths of the people of England. He alſo proteſted againſt the territorial acquiſitions as public robberies, in the name of the kingdom: that in abetting, in any ſort, this kind of tranſaction, he ſhould look on himſelf as an accomplice; he therefore hoped the Houſe would not think he meant any diſreſpect in not attending the Committee.

We are credibly informed, that the intention of ſending a fleet to the Baltic, is poſtponed on account of ſome favourable advices received from that kingdom, and that the ſtocks roſe yeſterday very conſiderably on the occaſion.

April 23. The Parliament will riſe the 21ſt of May.

Jonathan Britain, who is now at Sherburne to take his trial at the next Seſſions, declares, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that he will ſeal the truth of his teſtimony relative to the fire at Portſmouth with his blood —that all he requires is a public hearing on the affair, and if he cannot prove every tittle of his information, he is content and will cheerfully ſubmit to any puniſhment he may be thought to deſerve—that if any Gentleman of character will inſure him a hearing either at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, are in a public Court of Juſtice, he will deliver up all his papers into their hands.—But, a correſpondent ſays, it is too evident, that the preſent trial for petty forgeries is deſigned to ſuppreſs an enquiry into the great national concern, the Portſmouth conflagration.

The Queen of Denmark, we hear by a letter which comes from the Britiſh Miniſter at Copenhagen, has never once loſt her fortitude in the midſt of all the dangers that ſurrounded her; though a woman, and a very young one, ſhe ſtill maintained all the dignity of her rank, and determined to die at leaſt with heroiſm, if ſhe could not live with reputation.

Accounts from Corſica inform us of a moſt cruel war being carried on in that iſland, between the French and miſerable natives; a war reſembling the hunting parties of ſavages on one ſide, and the brutal reſiſtance of enraged beaſts of prey on the other; who, as ſoon as thoſe bloody conflicts are over, retreat again to their dens, caverns, and inacceſſible fortreſſes.

We can aſſured the public, that an experiment is ſhortly to be made of a machine, invented by Dr. Dominiceti, of Chelſea by which he engages to prove, that proviſions may be dreſſed for one thouſand perſons, in three hours time, with leſs fire than is commonly uſed in a parlour grate, and in all the various methods of cookery. It is ſaid to be conſtructed on the moſt ſimple principle, and to be one of the moſt ingenious and uſeful inventions ever ſeen in this kingdom.

April 25. A letter from Copenhagen by yeſterday's mail, ſays, That the trial of the Queen is over; ſhe is confined in the caſtle at Aalbourg, to bear the title of Majeſty, and her children are declared legitimate. Her Majeſty is allowed to take the diverſions of the country under a guard, but not to cohabit with the King. Count Struenſee and Count Brandt are found guilty; the former will be executed, and the latter baniſhed.

We are well aſſured, that notwithſtanding the ſeeming ſlowneſs of a Great Perſonage to undertake the cauſe of an illuſtrious young Lady of his own family, his firſt addreſs to his Miniſter after receiving the news of her confinement was, "Save her honour, ſave her life, and do what you pleaſe with your maſter."

April 27. The Duke of Cumberland wrote a very ſpirited letter to an auguſt perſonage, requeſting he might be ſent with the ſquadron lately fitting out for ſea; and as far as lay in his power, acquit himſelf of the ſervice he owed to his Sovereign and to his country.

'Tis certain, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland applied to his M———y for the command of the ſquadron fitting out for the Baltic, but his requeſt was rejected at the inſtigation, of Lord Sandwich in conjunction with the Mansfield junto.

An order has been lately iſſued out by the French Commandant at Dunkirk, which obliges all the Engliſh ſubjects, many of whom are of good character, and in capital buſineſs, to leave that place immediately.

By letters received on Saturday laſt from Northamptonſhire, and other counties in the very center of the kingdom, we are informed, that the poorer ſort of people are ſtarving in the midſt of plenty. Wheat bread they never taſte of, wheat being nine ſhillings per buſhel, but eat barley bread. Mutton and beef are ſixpence per pound and butter ninepence. God knows how theſe melancholy affairs will end under the reign of the beſt of Kings.

April 28. This day the Houſe of Commons met purſuant to their laſt adjournment; and on Thurſday the Right Honourable the Houſe of Peers will meet purſuant to their laſt adjournment.

No leſs than three expreſſes arrived yeſterday at St. James's, from Sir Robert Murray Keith at Copenhagen.

It is ſaid, the Miniſtry have received a printed Account of the trial of the Queen, and an explicit detail of all the late diſturbances in Denmark, with their cauſes, the reaſons for confining the Queen, &c. which it is hoped, for the ſatisfaction of many thouſands, they will immediately publiſh.

Col. Pens is appointed Grand Maſter of the Houſhold to the young Queen of Denmark, and his regiment of cavalry is ordered to be ſtationed in the neighbourhood of the caſtle of Aalbourg, the place deſtined for the reſidence of that Princeſs.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, April 8.

"Yeſterday the Ruſſian Ambaſſador received an expreſs from Jaſſy, and we hear the congreſs will ſoon be opened there, as ſeveral great houſes are already taken for the Miniſters. The Turks would rather have had it at Buchareſt; and they ſeem now to be in earneſt about this great work."

There is no occaſion for a war with Denmark. The Danes are ſo ſenſible of our ſuperior ſtrength, that they will grant us every thing from the apprehenſions of a war, which we could poſſible obtain by actual hoſtilities.

We are informed, that it is ſtipulated, that the ſum determined to be annually allowed the Queen Conſort of Denmark, (which is 40,000 dollars) ſhall be expended within the dominions of his Daniſh Majeſty; and in caſe ſhe ſhould return to England, that ſhe ſhall be preſented with 10,000 dollars, and the annual appointment ceaſe.

His Majeſty now heartily repents of having lived ſo long at variance with his ſubjects. He would willingly go to war with the Danes, to vindicate the honour of his ſiſter. But he knows the nation would not back him. This muſt ever be the condition a limited Monarch, who ſets his people at defiance.

We hear that the divorce which has taken place between the King and Queen of Denmark is very ſatisfactory to the latter and to her family; and that no farther puniſhment will we inflicted on her; and that there will be no rupture between this kingdom and that of Denmark, provided no further ill treatment be offered to the Queen Matilda.

They write from the Hague, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has at this time an army conſiſting of 50,000 infantry, and 7,000 cavalry, fit for immediate action.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 6.

By Capt. Gilbert, from St. Vincents, we are informed, that on the 29th of May, his Majeſty's ſhip Falcon, Capt. Baines, arrived there with his Excellency William Leyborne Leyborne, Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief, &c. of the Southern Carribee Iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Tobago: his Excellency was waited upon on his arrival by a Committee of the Hon. the Council and Aſſembly, appointed for that purpoſe, and received on his landing by his Majeſty's troops in garriſon there, alſo the ſouthern company of troop and ſouthern regiment of foot militia; and was ſaluted by the firing of guns from the different batteries. On the 30th, his Excellency's Commiſſion was read in Council, and he was then pleaſed to iſſue a proclamation, for diſſolving the Aſſembly.——In purſuance of a writ iſſued by his Excellency General Leyborne, dated the 30th of May on Thurſday the 4th of June, came on the election for two members to repreſent the town of Kingſtown, in the General Aſſembly; when, on cloſing the poll, John Keane and William Walker, Eſqrs. were declared to be duly elected.——At the ſame time, his Excellency Gen. Leyborne was pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation directing, that all perſons poſſeſſed of Commiſſions, granted by any former Cominander in Chief, do deliver the ſame up to him on or before the 14th of June, in order to their receiving ſuch other Commiſſions and authorities as his Majeſty has empowered his Excellency to grant.——Archibald Ingram, Eſq; his Majeſty's Receiver General of the Quit-Rents, &c. is by Royal Mandamus, admitted a member of the Hon. Council of ſaid iſland in the room of the Hon. William Fitzhug, Eſq; reſigned.

Capt. Gilbert, on the 29th ult. in lat. 37, long. 73: 30, ſpoke the ſloop Betſey, Capt. Prudden, from this port for Bermuda, out 3 days, all well.

We hear his Majeſty has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to order one thouſand pounds ſterling to be given to the unhappy ſufferers by the late fire at St. George's, in Grenada.

On the 16th of May, the ſhip Champion, Capt. Glover, bound from Grenville to St. George, Grenada (in order to complete her lading for London) run on a ledge of rocks near St. Andrew's, and was loſt with all her cargo, excepting ſeventeen hogſheads of ſugar and eleven bags of cotton. The crew were happily ſaved.

Capt. Paſhby, from North Yarmouth, on the 22d ult. in lat. 39: 34, long. 70, ſpoke a brig from Falmouth for New-York, out 7 weeks; and on the 28th in lat. 37: 50, long. 72, ſpoke the brig Jamaica, Capt. James Ferguſon, from New-York for Jamaica, out 2 days, all well.

By a letter from Port au Prince, dated June 7th, we are informed, that the ſhip King George, Capt. Armſtrong, bound from Virginia to Jamaica, belonging to Meſſrs. Hammerſon and Harvey, Merchants of Virginia, was loſt on Plate-wreck. The Captain and crew are ſaved.

Suddenly on Friday evening laſt, departed this life, univerſally lamented, in the nineteenth year of her age, Miss NELLY MONTGOMERY, a young Lady, who maintained, with a conſiderable ſhare of beauty and a large fortune, an engaging ſweetneſs of manners, and a decent regard to the duties of religion, which but too ſeldom accompany thoſe gifts of heaven. That happy mixture of the conduct of age with the ſprightlineſs of youth, of thoſe charms which invite to friendſhip with thoſe which command affection, rendered her the idol of the old and the young of both ſexes.

"*Mature for Heaven, the fatal mandate came;*
"*With it, a chariot of etherial flame,*
"*In which, Elijah like, ſhe paſt the ſpheres,*
"*Brought* JOY *to Heaven, but left the world in tears.*"

Her remains were interred yeſterday morning in the Preſbyterian church yard in Arch-Street, attended by a large number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants in this city.

"*There ſhall her grave with riſing flowers be dreſs'd,*
"*And the green turf lie lightly on her breaſt,*
"*While Angels with their ſilver wings o'erſhade*
"*The ground, now ſacred by her reliques made.*"

On Monday laſt a Court of Oyer and Terminer was held at Burlington, for the trial of ——— Smart, *alias* M'Cormick, for the murder and robbery of Elizabeth Knight; when he pleaded guilty to the burglary, in hopes of being admitted an evidence againſt an innocent perſon, one Shreeve, whom he impeached as the murderer; but the Grand Jury, finding nothing to ſupport the indictment againſt Shreeve, did not find the bill. Upon which the Court proceeded, and pronounced ſentence of death againſt Smart, who was accordingly hanged on Saturday laſt.

Since Thurſday laſt, five or ſix men have died by drinking cold water while they very warm.—Theſe, and many other inſtances of the like nature, ought to warn people againſt uſing cold water alone, at this exceeding hot ſeaſon.

Saturday laſt, John Thomas was executed here, purſuant to his ſentence.—His behaviour during his confinement, and immediately before his execution, appeared to be ſuitable to his condition; he acknowledged the juſtneſs of his ſentence, and ſeemed to die very penitent.

*** Dr. GRAHAM, Oculiſt and Auriſt, is removed from Arch-ſtreet, to his houſe, the corner of Fifth and Market ſtreets.

Custom-House, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Polly,	J. Strange,	North-Corolina,
Sloop Speedwell,	L. Hill,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Suſanna,	W. Wyer,	Piſcataqua,
Sch. Little Peggy,	J. Smith,	New-Providence,
Brig P. of Wales,	W. Moore,	South-Carolina,
Sloop Robert,	W. Bunting,	Virginia,
Brig Georgia Pac.	S. Souder,	Georgia,
Sloop Ruſſel,	N. Martin,	Maryland,
Sloop Friendſhip,	F. Chappel,	Guadaloupe,
Sloop Hopewell,	W. Carliſle,	St. Euſtatia,
Brig Conway,	J. Burditch,	Grenades,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	Liſbon,
Sloop Patty,	J. Baſden,	Tobago,
Ship Neſbit,	J. Green,	Liſbon,
Brig Sally,	S. Hawk,	Leogan,
Brig Becky;	J. Harper,	Grenades,
Sloop John,	A. Gilbert,	St. Vincent.

Outwards.

Brig Elizabeth,	J. Davidſon,	Jamaica,
Ship Fame,	T. White,	St. Croix,
Brig Charm. Pol.	J. Henderſon,	Yarmouth,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	Barbados.

Cleared.

Sloop Defiance,	P. Winſlow,	North-Carolina,
Schooner Ann,	R. Robinſon,	Newfoundland,
Brig Betſey,	Z. Hutchings,	Grenades,
Brig Molly,	J. Mullet,	St. Kitts,
Ship Jupiter,	A. Ewing,	Londonderry,
Brig Chance,	D. Hanow,	Leogan,
Snow Alſop,	S. Harvey,	Jamaica,
Schoon. Induſtry,	P. Parker,	Portſmouth, N. E.
Schoon. Priſcilla,	W. Wiſe,	Virginia,
Sloop Speedwell,	L. Hill,	Maryland,
Sloop Molly,	E. Rogers,	Boſton,
Schoon. Suſunna,	T. Palmer,	Hiſpaniola,
Schoon. Neptune,	J. King,	North-Carolina.

MARY EDDY,

HATH removed her Ironmongery-Store, two doors higher up from where ſhe lately lived, to the houſe in which Charles Pemberton lately dwelt, and which Samuel Pleaſants formerly lived in, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market ſtreets, the eighth door from the Friends Meeting-houſe, Philadelphia; where ſhe hath for ſale, on the moſt moderate terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, a large and general Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. received from Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol, Liverpool, &c. amongſt which are the following articles, A few neat pattern braſs ſconces or branches; a variety of very neat and ſtrong ſecret ſpring and double bolted padlocks, from 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 30 *s.* each, fit for ſtores, &c.

Lately IMPORTED for SALE by

REBECCA KEARNY,

In Front-ſtreet, a bank-houſe, below Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a few doors from Mr. Wood the Clockmaker's corner, and oppoſite Mr. Hubley and Graff's ſtore,

LONDON double ſugar; Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe; complete and neat table and tea-table ſets of India China ware, with other large aſſortments of ſaid ware, conſiſting of burnt, enamelled, and blue and white long table and pudding diſhes of different ſizes; table, ſoup, butter, and bread and butter plates; ſauce boats and tea pots; ſugar diſhes with covers; cuſtard cups; tea cups and ſaucers, breakfaſt cups and ſaucers, and chocolate cups and ſaucers, with or without handles; half pint baſons, with or without ſaucers; pint baſons; quart, three pint, two and three quart and gallon bowls. Alſo, beſt London double flint, half pint, pint and quart decanters, carrafts and water cups; jelly and ſyllabub glaſſes, wine and ale glaſſes, tumblers, &c.

N. B. She alſo ſells, good in quality and genuine Madeira wine, French brandy, and Jamaica ſpirit.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber lately, living at Wilmington, JAMES KILPATRICK and JOHN MacCLEAN. Kilpatrick is about 5 feet 9 inches high, a thin man, has ſmall-pox marks in his face, and brown or pale hair. Had on, when he went away, a light coloured ſlip-on, and a brown coat, both much wore. MacClean is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and has an iron coloured face. Had on brown clothes, and wore a wig, or a cap; but the wig was a little weatherbeaten, or turned brown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and brings them to Mr. John Taylor, Merchant, in Front-Street, Philadelphia, or ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Dollars for each of them, paid by

CHARLES WILSON.

ON Thurſday morning next, the 9th inſt. at nine o'clock, at Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-ſtore, the corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, will begin the ſale of a very large Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, being the effects of Joſeph Abrahams, of this city, late ſhop-keeper, aſſigned for the benefit of his creditors. The ſale to continue from day to day, till the whole are ſold.

SADDLES,

OF ALL SORTS, MADE AND SOLD BY

WILLIAM BEDFORD,

Near the DRAW-BRIDGE, PHILADELPHIA;

WHO takes this method of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen and ladies, ſtorekeepers, maſters of veſſels, ſhallops, and others, who have favoured him with their cuſtom; he hopes for a continuance of their favours, aſſuring them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give ſatisfaction. He has now on hand a very large and neat aſſortment of work, freſh made up, viz. ſquare cantle or Engliſh ſhape ſaddles, with hogſkin, buckſkin, and neats leather ſeats, hunting ſide ſaddles, cloth, velvet, pluſh or buckſkin ſeats, demi peaks and half peaks, demi ſide ſaddles, common ditto of cloth, pluſh or buckſkin, breaſted or pad ſaddles, Kings and common hunting ditto, portmanteau ditto, carrying ſaddles for Indian traders, portmanteaus, ſaddlebags, bridles, cart gears of all ſorts, military furniture, piſtol bags of all kinds, which with the ſaddles above are fringed, laced or bound with leather, &c. &c.

N. B. All which he is determined to part with at the moſt reaſonable rates. Thoſe gentlemen ſtorekeepers, who buy to ſell again, may expect a conſiderable abatement; and all others who apply, ſhall have them as low as any ſaddler in this city ſhall be able to ſell of the like goodneſs.

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS,

Greatly improved, and allowed by complete judges to be equal to moſt imported from England, is now only to be ſold by wholeſale and retail, at the American Flint Glaſs Store, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, by

CAUFFMAN AND FEGAN,

Where they have juſt now opened a large and general Aſſortment of that Manufactory, *viz.*

DOUBLE and ſingle flint glaſs, four, three, two and one quart decanters with ſtoppers, pint and half pint ditto, ſugar loaf and round ditto, double and ſingle flint tumblers, half pint, gill, half and 1-fourth gill ditto, enamelled and twiſted wines, plain ditto, enamelled and twiſted maſons, common and common twiſted ditto, proof glaſſes, blue and plain flower pots, lemonaded cans of all ſorts, muſtards of all ſorts, ornamented candleſticks, and plain ſervers, common and enamelled ditto, wine, water and cyder ditto, ſyllabubs with one handle, ditto with two handles, bubbled button jellies, common acorn ditto, bell bowl jellies, enamelled ſmelling bottles, common and twiſted ditto, jacony ſalt ſellers, enamelled ditto, twiſted and plain crewets with ſtoppers, tale and flint crewets, inks of all ſorts, enamelled and plain three footed cream jugs, blue and plain enamelled ſalts, all ſorts of phials for druggiſts, great and ſmall glaſſes ſuitable for lapidaries to cut, and a great variety of other glaſſes too tedious to inſert.

The Public may be aſſured, that no other glaſs of any kind will be kept or ſold at ſaid ſtore. From the great experience that the proprietor of this manufactory, Mr. Henry William Stiegal has of the patriotic ſpirit of the Gentlemen in Pennſylvania and the provinces adjacent, he flatters himſelf, that it will meet with ſuitable encouragement.——All orders and patterns ſent to the ſtore, ſhall be accurately forwarded, and complied with at the manufactory or at the ſtore, from time to time.—Storekeepers, tavern-keepers and retailers, will be completely ſupplied, much lower than importation price, for caſh or ſhort credit.————3 *d.* per pound paid for old flint glaſs, at the ſtore, in glaſs.

N. B. Said Cauffman and Fegan have for ſale, ſpirits, rum, molaſſes, Liſbon and Malaga wines, ſugars and ſpices of all kinds, tea, coffee, cotton, chocolate, bar iron of the beſt quality and warranted good on delivery. Alſo, Dry Goods of all kinds, imported in the ſnow Molly Capt. Woodhouſe, from Liverpool. Likewiſe, Liſbon and Liverpool ſalt.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable Plantation, commonly known by the name of the Neat Farmer's Plantation, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, on Salem road; containing One Hundred Acres, more or leſs, of Land and Meadow, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and an excellent well near the door. Alſo, an apple orchard, and about ſixty acres of clear land, bounded by the lands of Alexander Randall, Eſq; William Trembell, Moſes Clava, and John Sauders; the property of William Scull of Pennſylvania, ſeized and taken in execution by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the 15th of June, from the Subſcriber, living at my Lady's manor, near St. John's Chapel, Fork Gunpowder, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named GEORGE BURN, between 20 and 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a fair complexion, has a ſcar acroſs his noſe, and his head ſhaved. Had on and took with him, two dark coloured wigs, one curl'd and the other cut; a felt hat half worn; a country cloth coat, of a light colour, lined with homeſpun white flannel, with white metal buttons; a ſhort blue jacket; old buckſkin breeches; a holland ſhirt and two country linen ditto; country trowſers, much worn; country ſhoes and pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, if ten miles from home Fifteen Shillings; if twenty miles Thirty; if out of the county Forty, and if out of the Province the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS GALLOWAY.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living at Clomell, in the Jerſies, on the firſt inſt. a ſervant man, named HUGH BURNS, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, of a dark complexion, with ſhort black hair. Had on an old wool hat; a light coloured blue coat; a light coloured inſide jacket, without ſleeves, and the fore part of the ſkirts made round; two pair of trowſers made of ſtriped ticken; an old coarſe linen ſhirt, and a pair of good pumps. Said fellow ſerved the firſt part of his time with one Cumming, a tinker in Bucks county, and has often travelled through many parts of this country with tin-ware; he has likewiſe been at Carolina, and came from Charles-Town, aboard of a ſloop about eight weeks ago, and pretends to be a ſeaman. It is probable he may try to get away on board of a veſſel, or gone to Maryland to the harveſt: He may have a paſs with him from Carolina, which he got before he was my ſervant. Whoever takes up ſaid Hugh Burns, and brings him to Thomas Mullan, in Front-ſtreet, or confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

LUKE M'CABE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

TO-MORROW, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS.

WILL BEGIN THE SALE OF

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

N. B. He intends to continue his Vendue every Tueſday.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 26th, 1772.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber's Store was broke open laſt night, and the following goods carried off, *viz.* One piece of half-ell wide ſilk mantua, about 60 yards, yellow ſhot with white; one piece of ditto, about 60 yards, blue ſhot with white; two pieces of light blue India taffety; five or ſix pieces of black ditto; one piece of red printed linen Bengal ſtripe; one piece of purple ditto; one piece of yellow ditto; ſeveral pieces of ſilk romal and ſpotted bandanoe handkerchiefs; ſeveral patches of cambrick, and ſome ſewing-ſilks. Whoever apprehends the perſon or perſons concerned in the ſaid robbery, or gives information, ſo that he or they may be convicted of the ſame, or the goods be recovered, ſhall receive the above reward: And all perſons, particularly maſters of ſhallops, ferry-men, *&c.* to whom the ſaid Goods may be offered, or who may diſcover them in the hands of ſuſpicious perſons, are requeſted to detain them, and give information to

THOMAS BARTOW.

THOMAS SIMMONS,

SILK DYER AND SCOURER,

FROM LONDON,

ACQUAINTS the Public, that he carries on the ſaid buſineſs in Pewter-Platter-Alley, near the Two Friends, where he cleans or dyes all kinds of Ladies ſilks, ſattins, cloaks, hats, cardinals, &c. in the neateſt and moſt approved manner. Alſo, Gentlemens' clothes cleaned with the utmoſt care. Likewiſe, ſilk ſtockings waſhed and ſmoaked, and worſted, linen and cotton yarn dyed at the ſhorteſt notice.——Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on their clothes, &c. being done in the beſt manner, and returned with the greateſt expedition.

N. B. Storekeepers who have damaged goods, may have them repaired and made fit for ſale at a reaſonable rate.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER TOD,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, two doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE;

Amongſt which are,

PRINTED calicoes and cottons of the neweſt faſhions, muſlins and humhums, lungee, new ſilk and cotton romals, bandanoes, culgee handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton culgee ditto, cloth coloured, black and white Barcelona ditto, blue and white Scotch and Dutch pinwork ditto, black and white Barcelona cravats, new faſhioned roſet and ſilveret ſilk and cotton gown patterns, black and cloth coloured China taffeties, damaſcus, moſeens, lorellas, Dutch cord and ſtrip'd holland for jackets, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 3-4ths and 7-8ths cotton and linen checks, furniture ditto, half yard figured diaper, bed-ticking and bed-bunts, jeans and fuſtians, demin and cantoons for breeches, cloth coloured, black worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, green, blue and cloth coloured ſaggathies, black, copper, blue and crimſon calimancoes, ſuperfine cloth coloured, blue and green durants, wilton cloths, half ell maſquerades, brilliant crapes, rich black ſattin and black ſilk fringes, cotton cards, gold and ſilver baſket coat and veſt buttons, gold ſcales and weights in boxes, buck and bone table knives and forks, oznabrigs and brown rolls, baſket buttons, writing paper, backgammon tables, hearth bruſhes, brown buckram, braſs candleſticks, tully and London gartering, double bolted padlocks, felt hats and ſailors caps, an aſſortment of buckles and hard-ware, bell metal ſkillets, cut ſtem wine glaſſes, decanters, tumblers of all ſizes ſorted in boxes, &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the Minerva, Capt. Tillett, and in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, by

GEORGE FULLERTON,

And now opening at his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, a general Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon; among which are the following articles, which he will ſell extremely cheap for caſh or ſhort credit,

A Variety of 3-4ths, 10 and 11 nails, 7-8ths, yard wide and yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, ſtrip'd hollands, ſilk damaſcus and ſuſees, velvets, velverets, jeans, pillow fuſtians, check'd linen and printed lawn handkerchiefs, black Barcelona ditto and cravats, ſilk and cotton romals, bed-bunts, bed ticks, broadcloths, with rattinets and ſhalloons to match, tammies, durants, camblets, calimancoes, damaſks, tobine Queen's ſtuffs, grazets, ſaggathies, German mill'd ſerges, black and cloth coloured taffeties, black luteſtrings, mantuas, ſarſenets, ſattins, peelongs, ribbons, womens' worſted and ſilk mits, ſewing ſilks, ſilk and hair twiſt, buttons, mens' and womens' cotton, thread, worſted and ſilk hoſe, worſted breeches pieces, a variety of cottons and calicoes, brown hollands, long lawns, gauzes, humbums and muſlins, Ruſſia ſheetings and drillings, India nankeens, Iriſh linens and ſheetings, Marſeilles quilting for petticoats, oznabrigs, mens' and womens' white and coloured lamb gloves and mits, paper, pins, buckrams, Leghorn and chip hats, felt hats, G. B. wool cards, ivory and horn combs, London quality bindings, Scotch and other threads, clouting diaper, table-cloths, powder and ſhot, a neat aſſortment of hard-ware, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the Tenth Day of AUGUST next,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF DRUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, and PATENT MEDICINES, belonging to JOHN DAY, and Co. in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The Sale will begin at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold.

Thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of one hundred pounds, or upwards, may have three years credit, on giving good ſecurity, either in the province of Pennſylvania or Weſt-Jerſey; the firſt year will be allowed free of intereſt: And ſuch who may chooſe to pay immediate caſh, ſhall be entitled to eight *per cent.* diſcount.

The quantities are large, and the aſſortment general, and will be divided into lots to ſuit either Druggiſts or Practitioners.

The Drugs are engaged beſt in kind, and every preparation equal in quality to thoſe ſold at Apothecary's Hall. The doors will be opened three days before the ſale, that ſuch Gentlemen, who incline to purchaſe, may have an opportunity of deliberately inſpecting the ſeveral articles, and making aſſays of them.

As the Company are about to quit buſineſs, owing to the acting partner's being under a neceſſity of going to England, they therefore requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them, to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and all perſons having demands againſt the Company, are deſired to ſend in their accounts for payment.

Catalogues, with the quantities in each lot, will be ready to be delivered a week before the ſale, to whoever may pleaſe to ſend for them.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath imported in the ſhip Catherine, Capt. Young, juſt arrived from London,

A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA SPRING GOODS;

Among which are,

A Conſiderable quantity of thread and ſilk hoſe, of various kinds; womens' ſilk gloves and mits, of all colours; mens' black and white ſilk, and brown and white thread gloves; coloured ſilk caps; ſilk and worſted breeches pieces; womens' leather gloves and mits of all kinds; mens' dog ſkin, black ſhammy, coloured kid and grain lamb gloves; ſattins and peelongs; paduaſoys; rich hair and common grazets; India and Engliſh taffeties; ell wide ſtrip'd and plain perſians of all colours; neat rich ſilk mozeens; tobines and chineſe for waiſtcoats; ſuperfine India dimity, corded dimity and flowered drawboys; penia coes, maſquerade and plain bengals, coloured jeans, fuſtians and thickſets; wiltons, ſagathies and duroys; white and coloured drillings, dowlas, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, table linen, napkin and clouting diapers; brown hollands, Iriſh linens and checks of all kinds; cambricks and lawns, ſix quarter humhums and ell wide coſſacs; minionet, pariſnet, catgut, kentings and gauzes; bandanoes, lungee and ſilk romals; bordered, map and fancy printed lawn handkerchiefs; a very great variety of cottons, calicoes and chintſes; China blue penciled calicoe bed furniture; Flanders ticks, bunts and 7-8ths bed ticks; a moſt beautiful aſſortment of ribbons; thread, blond and bone lace; ivory, bone, black and ebony ſtick fans of all prices; playing cards, writing paper, account books, cake ink, inkpowder, ſealing-wax, wafers and Dutch quills: Alſo, a neat aſſortment of cutlery and hard-ware, together with almoſt every article uſually imported from Europe; all which are now ready for ſale, at his new Store, the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second ſtreets, where he gives his conſtant attendance, and is determined to diſpoſe of them on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, to all perſons who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

N. B. As ſaid BARRELL hath but lately opened his ſtore in this city, and of conſequence is quite unacquainted with the ſhopkeepers in the neighbouring counties (and by far the greateſt part in the city alſo, which prevents his perſonally aſking their favours) he takes this public method of requeſting their application to him, for any neat ſupplies they may want, when he flatters himſelf with being able to ſerve them on ſuch terms, as will inſure him their future cuſtom.

*** Said Barrell hath a few excellent old Cheſhire Cheeſe for ſale, and a pretty aſſortment of blue and white India China. Likewiſe, a ſmall quantity of Allum and roll Brimſtone, which he will ſell low.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 37.

TO THE PRINTER.

Vilis adulator picto jacet ebrius oſtro. PET.

PLUTARCH ſays, "A flatterer is the public enemy of the gods, who endeavours to make every man his own cheat, and keep him ignorant of his own qualities; by which means the good never arrive at perfection, and the bad never mend."

A flatterer, indeed, is the moſt dangerous of men, becauſe the evils he brings upon us, are under the notion of love and friendſhip. We fortify ourſelves againſt the attacks of our enemies, and guard ourſelves againſt all the approaches of thoſe, whom we have any cauſe to ſuſpect; but vanity opens all the avenues of our ſouls to a paraſite, and we are too apt to love him for applauding thoſe qualities, which we often overvalue ourſelves for: Nor is it to be wondered at, that he ſucceeds ſo much, if men will but reflect how often they conceive a ſecret averſion for another, for not commending ſome peculiar way of thinking, or any particular habit of life, to which they give a preference. The uneaſineſs that ariſes to moſt men when they are confuted in an argument, will clear up that common obſervation, that people of fortune, are ſo often ſeen in the company of thoſe of the loweſt reputation of underſtanding: They think their birth and fortune gives them a title alſo to knowledge and experience; and therefore, they chooſe rather to triumph over ſtupid ſlaves and ſycophants, than put themſelves upon a level with their own ſpecies, for fear they ſhould have the mortification of loſing that imaginary ſuperiority, and endure the pain of contradiction, though it be for the improvement of their underſtandings.

But methinks, it ſhould be ſufficient to deſtroy that ſatisfaction, which ariſes from the applauſe and approbation of ſuch men, when they conſider, that theſe paraſites attend them for no other reaſon, than worms and vermin are ſeen upon the nobleſt plants and choiceſt fruits, to eat and devour; and ſtay no longer than they are able to feed them.

And becauſe the nobleſt natures are the leaſt apt to ſuſpect others, and conſequently moſt liable to the impoſitions of flattery, it may not be an uſeleſs attempt to endeavour to diſtinguiſh between the paraſite and the friend, that by this means a worthy man may not be impoſed upon by thoſe artifices, which render him contemptible, where he aims to be meritorious.

Friendſhip is juſt and uniform, and though it delights in commendation, is not profuſe of it, nor is it affraid of reprehenſion, when it thinks it neceſſary. A true friend, will not raſhly commend any thing, but what really deſerves it: He will ſcorn to bear any part in a diſhonourable action; but the flatterer, like the Camelion, puts on all colours, and is never at a loſs for a habit of compliance. When Antipater deſired Phocion to do an indirect thing, his anſwer was, "You cannot have Phocion your friend and flatterer." And Xenophon ſays of Ageſilaus, "He loved to be praiſed by them, who would ſometimes reprove him."

That friendſhip ſeems to be leaſt ſuſpicious, that deſcends from proſperity, and continues in adverſity; becauſe, it not only ſhews the diſintereſtedneſs of love, but adds to it the cement of gratitude. A man that is active in the ſervice of another, and cheerfully goes through labour and danger; one who is ſedulous in his character, and watches all opportunities of ſhewing his actions in the beſt light; one who neglects his own intereſts, and is wholly intent upon the advancing his, ſurely carries about him all the criterions of friendſhip.

There is a churliſh avarice in a flatterer, that would endeavour to remove from his patron all other friends, however ſolid and ſerviceable, by ſecret calumny; but true friendſhip loves all that loves him, and endeavours to promote their intereſt for that very reaſon. Thus might the true friend always be diſcovered, were not men more deſirous of gaining the applauſe of new admirers, than ſatisfied and attentive to the behaviour and affection of thoſe, who ſincerely love and eſteem them.

The ancient Menander declared him to be happy, that had the good fortune to meet with but the ſhadow of a friend. How much more exalted then, muſt their happineſs be, who enjoy this glorious commerce, with an unlimitted confidence, founded upon ſuch a reciprocal union of affections, as excludes all poſſibility of ſuſpicion, and adds a ſecurity to their joys: In this glorious ſituation, the ſoul enlarges its dominion, and as the moſt ſublime idea of human felicity is, when the mind leaves the confines of this body, ſo true friendſhip gives us a glimmering of thoſe immortal tranſports in another life, whilſt it affords ſo ſweet a ſatisfaction here, in the tranſition of the ſoul (as it were) to another perſon; the pleaſures of this invaluable virtue are finely expreſſed by Horace, in his complaints for the loſs of a friend, who was moſt dear to him.

Illam meæ ſi partem animæ tulit,
Maturior vis, quid moror altera,
Nec charius æque nec ſuperſtes
Integer? Ille dies utramque
Duxit ruinam.

REFLECTIONS ON LOVE.

THERE is ſomething irreſiſtibly pleaſing in the converſation of a fine woman; even though her tongue be ſilent, the eloquence of her eyes teaches wiſdom. The mind ſympathizes with the regularity of the object in view, and ſtruck with external grace, vibrates into reſpondent harmony. In this agreeable diſpoſition, I lately found myſelf in company with a friend and his niece. Our converſation turned upon love, which ſhe ſeemed equally capable of defending and inſpiring. We were each of different opinions upon this ſubject; the Lady inſiſted that it was a natural and univerſal paſſion, and produced the happineſs of thoſe who cultivated it with proper precaution. My friend denied it to be the work of nature, but allowed it to have a real exiſtence, and affirmed that it was of infinite ſervice in refining ſociety; while I, to keep up the diſpute, affirmed it to be merely a name, firſt uſed by the cunning part of the fair ſex, and admitted by the ſilly part of our's, therefore, no way more natural than taking ſnuff or chewing tobacco.

"How is it poſſible (cried I) that ſuch a paſſion can be natural, when our opinions even of beauty, which inſpires it, are entirely the reſult of faſhion and caprice? The ancients, who pretended to be connoiſſeurs in the art, have praiſed narrow foreheads, red hair, and eyebrows that joined each other over the noſe. Such were the charms that once captivated Catullus, Ovid and Anacreon. Ladies would at preſent be out of humour, if their lovers praiſed them for ſuch graces; and ſhould an antique beauty now revive, her face would certainly be put under the diſcipline of the tweezer, forehead-cloth and lead comb, before it could be ſeen in public company.

"But the difference between the ancients and moderns is not ſo great, as between the different countries of the preſent world. A lover of Congora, for inſtance, ſighs for thick lips; a Chineſe lover is poetical in praiſe of thin. In Circaſſia, a ſtraight noſe is thought moſt conſiſtent with beauty; croſs but a mountain which ſeparates it from the Tartars, and there flat noſes, tawny ſkins, and eyes three inches aſunder, are all the faſhion. In Perſia and ſome other countries, a man when he marries, chooſes to have his bride a maid; in the Phillipine Iſlands, if a bridegroom happens to perceive on the firſt night, that he is put off with a virgin, the marriage is declared void to all intents and purpoſes, and the bride ſent back with diſgrace. In ſome parts of the Eaſt, a woman of beauty, properly fed up for ſale, often amounts to one hundred crowns; in the kingdom of Loango, Ladies of the very beſt faſhion are ſold for a pig, Queens however ſell better, and ſometimes amount to a cow. In ſhort, turn even to our own Continent, don't I there ſee the beautiful part of the ſex neglected; and none now marrying or making love but old men and old women that have ſaved money? Don't I ſee beauty from fifteen to twenty-one rendered null and void to all intents and purpoſes, and thoſe ſix years of womanhood put under a ſtatute of virginity? What! ſhall I call that rancid paſſion love, which paſſes between an old bachelor of fifty-ſix and a widow lady of forty-nine? Never! never! What advantage is ſociety to reap from this intercourſe? Would any perſuade me that ſuch a paſſion was natural, unleſs the human race were more fit for love as they approached the decline, and, like ſilk-worms, become breeders, juſt before they expire."

Whether love be natural or no, replied my friend, gravely, it contributes to the happineſs of every ſociety into which it is introduced. All our pleaſures are ſhort, and can only charm at intervals: love is a method of protracting our greateſt pleaſure; and ſurely that gameſter, who plays the greateſt ſtake to the beſt advantage, will at the end of life, riſe victorious. This was the opinion of Vanini, who affirmed, "That every hour was loſt which was not ſpent in love." His accuſers were unable to comprehend his meaning, and the poor advocate for love was burned in flames, alas, no way metaphorical. But whatever advantages the individual may reap from this paſſion, ſociety will certainly be refined and improved by its introduction: All laws, calculated to diſcourage it, tend to embrute the ſpecies, and weaken the ſtate. Though it cannot plant morals in the human breaſt, it cultivates them when there: pity, generoſity, and honour, receive a brighter poliſh from its aſſiſtance.

But it is an exotic of the moſt delicate conſtitution; it requires the greateſt art to introduce it into a ſtate, and the ſmalleſt diſcouragement is ſufficient to repreſs it again. Let us only conſider with what eaſe it was formerly extinguiſhed in Rome, and with what difficulty it was lately revived in Europe: it ſeemed to ſleep for ages, and at laſt fought its way among us through tilts, tournaments, dragons, and all the dreams of chivalry. In other countries, as men find themſelves ſtronger than women, they lay a claim to a rigorous ſuperiority; this is natural, and love which gives up this natural advantage, muſt certainly be the effect of art. An art calculated to lengthen out our happier moments, and add new graces to ſociety.

I entirely acquieſce in your ſentiments, ſays the Lady, with regard to the advantages of this paſſion, but cannot avoid giving it a nobler origin than you have been pleaſed to aſſign. I muſt think, that thoſe countries where it is rejected, are obliged to have recourſe to art to ſtifle ſo natural a production; and thoſe nations, where it is cultivated, only make nearer advances to nature. The ſame efforts, that are uſed in ſome places to ſuppreſs pity and other natural paſſions, may have been employed to extinguiſh love. No nation, however unpoliſhed, is remarkable for innocence, that is not famous for paſſion; it has flouriſhed in the coldeſt, as well as the warmeſt regions. Even in the ſultry wilds of South America, the lover is not ſatisfied with poſſeſſing his miſtreſs's perſon without having her mind.

In all my Enna's beauties bleſt,
Amidſt profuſion ſtill I pine;
For tho' ſhe gives me up her breaſt,
Its panting tenant is not mine.*

But the effects of love are too violent to be the reſult of an artificial paſſion. Nor is it in the power of faſhion to force the conſtitution into thoſe changes which we every day obſerve. Several have died of it. Few lovers are unacquainted with the fate of the two Italian lovers, Da Corſin and Julia Bellamano, who after a long ſeparation expired with pleaſure in each other's arms. Such inſtances are too ſtrong confirmations of the reality of the paſſion, and ſerve to ſhew that ſuppreſſing it, is but oppoſing the natural dictates of the heart. T——.

* *Tranſlation of a South-American Ode.*

STRAYED AWAY

ABOUT the 12th of April laſt, a ſmall iron-grey coloured MARE, 11 hands high, and about 4 years old, with a remarkable bluff noſe; ſhe was ſhod before, and has white hind feet. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to Samuel Cheſnut, at the ſign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, near the New-Market, ſhall receive Ten Shillings reward, and all reaſonal charges; and if ſtolen, to ſecure the thief, Forty Shillings.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN the 24th ult. out of John Stacy's ſhallop, at the Falls of Trenton, the following goods, by a certain DANIEL M'DANIEL, born in Scotland; a Silver Watch, maker's name Thomas Vernon, Liverpool, No. 1099, with a coat of arms carved on the outſide caſe and opens with the point of a pin; a white coat with yellow catgut buttons, and the button, holes bound with light coloured tape; a beaver hat with ſilk lining, and very greaſy; a ſtriped jacket, with the back parts of it linen, and lined with the ſame as the fore parts. He is a ſlender, thin faced fellow, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, the calf of one of his legs is very much ſwelled and walks very lame, and has dark brown hair. Had on when he went away, a pair of ſtriped ticken trowſers, and a check ſhirt.—Whoever ſecures the ſaid Daniel M'Daniel, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the goods may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward; but for the thief only, one half, and all reaſonable charges paid by the Subſcriber, living at the corner of Front and Almond ſtreets, in Southwark.

JOHN STACY.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Amity townſhip, Berks county, on the 11th ult. an indented French Servant Man, named STEPHEN TASHHIRE, about thirty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, has black coloured hair, of a ſwarthy complexion, a caſt with his right eye, can talk very little Engliſh, but underſtands the Portugueſe and ſomething of the Latin languages: He is by trade a barber, and has taken ſeveral razors with him. Had on when he went away, an old wool hat; a light coloured homeſpun cloth jacket, with large metal buttons, and lined with flannel; a green under-jacket double breaſted, lined with ſwanſkin; a ſhirt of Ruſſia ſheeting; long white trowſers, and white yarn ſtockings: He is much addicted to taking ſnuff. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID DAVIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

FIVE Years of the time of a healthy IRISH LAD: He has been a year in this country, and is very capable of managing horſes, or driving a carriage, &c. Enquire of the Printer.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SHOP in any public Street of this City, well ſituate for the ſale of goods; and, if agreeable, the perſon would incline to board in the ſame houſe. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1772.

WHEREAS, ELIZABETH, my wife, eloped from me on Saturday laſt, without any reaſon whatever, this is therefore to inform the Public, that I will not pay any debt or debts that ſhe may contract from the date hereof.

CHRISTIAN CARR, Tobacconiſt.

DUFFIELD AND DELANY,
DRUGGISTS,

At the corner of Second and Walnut ſtreets, have juſt received by the Britannia, Captain FALCONER, from London,

A FRESH and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, of the firſt quality, and in very good order; SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, from the moſt approved makers, and neat SHOP FURNITURE: Their cuſtomers and ſuch others as pleaſe to deal with them, may depend on being punctually ſupplied, and at the loweſt rates.

They have alſo imported, a parcel of freſh Pyrmont and Spaw Water, beſt Sweet Oil, Sago, Salop, Pearl Barley, Iſinglaſs, Eau de Luce, Syrup of Capillaire, Orange Flower, Lavender and Hungary Water, Eſſence of Bergamot, &c. &c. and Genuine PATENT MEDICINES of moſt kinds, from the Original Warehouſes.

Preſcriptions, Family Receipts, and Medicine Cheſts for ſhips, carefully put up with plain eaſy directions.

DAVID SPROAT, AND CO.

Have juſt imported in the ſhip Buchanan, Capt. Moodie, from Glaſgow,

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit, at their Store, the corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets, *viz.*

FLOWERED, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain ſilk gauzes,
Gauze handkerchiefs,
Black and white catgut,
Flowered, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain lawn,
Long lawn,
Flowered, ſpotted and tape bordered kenting handkerchiefs,
Damaſk and diaper tablecloths,
Damaſk and diaper tablenapkins,
Men, women and childrens' plain and ribbed thread ſtockings,
Checks and check handkerchiefs and bed tick,
Iriſh and Scotch linen and ſheeting,
Brown hollands,
Hemp and flax oznabrigs,
Womens' purple and white gloves and mits,
Tartan,
White and coloured threads from No. 1 to 100,
Trolly lace,
White and coloured tapes,
Broad and narrow quality binding,
Ivory and horn combs,
Gartering,
Powder flaſks and ſhot bags,
Pluſh and Scotch carpets and carpeting,
Queen's, delph and glaſs ware,
Bliſtered and faggot ſteel,
6 *d.* 8 *d.* 10 *d.* 12 *d.* 14 *d.* and 20 *d.* nails,
Scotch ale in bottles, &c.

N. B. CHOICE RED PORT WINE.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

Is removed to the houſe lately occupied by the Widow Morris, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the upper end of the Jerſey-market, and the fourth houſe from the north-eaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets; where he continues to ſell wholeſale and retail, very low for caſh,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and coarſe broadcloths, foreſt cloths, German ſerges, wiltons, ſilk and worſted ſaggathies, rich white flowered and watered tabbies, India and Engliſh paduaſoys, plain and flowered ſattins, plain and figured modes, half ell perſians, ſarſenets, plain and changeable mantuas, plain and changeable perſians, ſtriped ditto, womens' velvets, Marſeilles quilting, black, white and blue Hoſe's ſilk ſhoes, men and womens' plain and ribbed ſilk hoſe, ſilk mits of various ſorts, black, cloth coloured, buff, blue, ſcarlet, crimſon and green worſted breeches patterns, ſerge denims, everlaſtings, ſilk ſtripes, ginghams, black and coloured crapes, hatband ditto, bombazeens, poplins, ſtriped and plain bengals, flowered and plain dimities, royal ribs, cantoons and ſattinets for mens' breeches, cotton velvets, velverets, thickſets, jeans and fuſtians, ruſſels, calimancoes, durants, tammies, rattinets, ſhalloons, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens and ſheetings, Ruſſia and Lancaſhire ſheetings, hempen ſprig oznabrigs, Scotch ditto, beſt ſuperfine and common Flanders bed-ticks, bed-bunts, tickings, Ruſſia drabs, nankeens, 8-4ths and 9-4ths diapers and damaſks, table-cloths, clouting diapers, a variety of ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romal ditto, printed ditto of various ſorts, a large aſſortment of cottons, calicoes and chintſes, the neweſt faſhion furniture checks, ſcarlets, crimſons, blues and greens, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, humhums, plain and flowered kentings, plain, flowered and ſtriped gauzes, long lawns, thread and blond laces, fringes, gimps, ready made cloaks, mens' ſilk and worſted hoſe, men and womens' thread, cotton and worſted ditto, japanned tea trays for ſets of China, beſt London buckle chapes for ſilverſmiths, an aſſortment of japanned waiters of all ſizes, plate covers, white, blue and black ladies riding feathers, ivory handled table knives and forks, ditto with caſes, buck and bone ditto, ſets of the beſt double gilt pinchbeck buckles, plated ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, watch chains, ivory and horn combs, coat and quality bindings, a great variety of taylors trimmings, jubilee knives and forks, razors of the beſt kind, Barlow's beſt and common penknives, *&c. &c.*

Said ADCOCK has imported a very large and general aſſortment of Wilton Carpeting of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable patterns, with borderings to match bed-ſide and table carpets, and Turkey and Perſia Carpets ready made.

JUST IMPORTED BY
JOSEPH CARSON,

In the Minerva, Capt. Tillett, from London, and the Severn, Capt. Hathorn, from Briſtol; and now opening at his ſtore on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, and next door to Mr. Benjamin Harbeſon's,

A LARGE, NEAT and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS, SUITABLE to the SEASON,

Which he propoſes to ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, with ſuitable trimmings to match ditto, double milled drab cloths, German ſerges and ſaggathies, wilton cloths, rattinets and ſhalloons, durants and tammies, ſtrip'd, plain and check'd camblets and camblettees, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, dorſettees and poplins, black bombazeens and crapes, brocaded Queen's ſtuffs, black ſerge denims, cotton and India jeanets, black everlaſtings, black, blue, pink, crimſon and cloth coloured half yard and half ell wide calimancoes and ruſſels, chintſes, cottons and calicoes of the neweſt and neateſt patterns, curtain ditto, German and Scotch oznabrigs, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, brown hollands, brown and white Ruſſia drilling, dowlas and Prince's linens, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 7-8ths, 3-4ths wide, 10 and 11 nails cotton checks, furniture ditto, dimities and drawboys, Flanders ticks and bed-bunts, tweelled and collar velvets, velverets and velvelures, womens' cloth and ſilk cardinals, ſattins and peelongs of various colours, mantuas and modes of various colours, ell wide perſians and ſarſenets, China taffeties, bengals and nankeens, flowered and ſpotted bandanoes, lungee and new ſilk romals, French and cotton ditto, graſs and Turkey ditto, Barcelona, Spittalfields and Spaniard ſilk handkerchiefs, ſtriped and flower'd ſilk gauze ditto, check, linen and Pruſſian handkerchiefs, flower'd, ſpotted, and tape bordered kenting ditto, a large quantity of fine lawn, copper-plate, blue, purple and red handkerchiefs, flowered and plain ſilk gauze and lawn aprons, book muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, flower'd, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain kentings and humhums, needle-wrought and covered baſket buttons, gold and ſilver baſket ditto, coat binding and ſcarf twiſt, brown and white buckram, beſt baladine and taylors ſewing ſilks, nuns, Scotch and coloured threads, broad ſilk knee garters, ſilk fringe, gimp and blond lace, a great variety of ſattin, paduaſoy, figured and tinſel ribbons of the neweſt and beſt faſhion, womens' Briſtol ſhoes, mens', womens' and boys cotton, thread and worſted hoſe, worſted breeches patterns, men and womens' leather, ſilk, cotton and thread gloves and mits, fans, oſtrich plumes, feathers, garnets, Bugle's and pound beads, hat linings, buttons, loops and cocking, gold bands and gold and ſilver lace, felt and caſtor hats, Leghorn chip and ſilk hats, ivory and horn combs, and combs in caſes, pins, Whitechapel ſquare and common needles, a great variety of cutlery, cotton and tow cards, G. B. wool and clothiers ditto, paſteboards and writing-paper, horſe, chaiſe and hunting whips, bullet, ivory and horn headed rattans, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 *d.* nails, F and FF gun-powder and oil flints, ſhot and bar lead, ſcythes and ſickles, frying-pans, London pewter diſhes, plates, tankards, mugs and ſpoons, ſilver watches, black pepper, nutmegs and cinnamon, cloves and mace, ground ginger, Holman's London ink-powder, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A PLAN
OF THE
CITY AND LIBERTIES
OF
PHILADELPHIA,

Laid down from Original Surveys made under the inſpection of THOMAS HOLMES, Surveyor-General of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS PLAN WILL CONTAIN,

A Liſt of the names of all the original purchaſers, with the number of acres of land which they purchaſed, oppoſite to each name, will be the number of the lot appurtenant to ſuch purchaſe. In another column will be the name of the perſon who took up each purchaſer's liberty land, and the quantity he received.

The whole to be neatly engraved on a Copper-plate of about five feet three inches long, by about two feet five inches wide.

With each Map or Plan will be delivered a printed book, containing the returns of ſurvey upon which it is founded, and an alphabetical liſt of the firſt purchaſers (with their places of abode, titles of diſtinction, &c. to many of them) as they ſtand in the original catalogue ſigned by WILLIAM PENN, Eſquire.

The price to Subſcribers will be *Forty Shillings* each.—*Ten Shillings* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the plan.

By a publication of the above papers, the utility of which is very obvious, every perſon may, almoſt at one view, ſee the names of the original purchaſers, the quantity they purchaſed, the city lot appurtenant thereto, all the returns of ſurvey for ſuch liberty lands that have been laid out, and the dates of ſurvey of the city lots aforeſaid, with the names of the perſons to whom the lots were ſurveyed, as far as the eighth ſtreet from Delaware. And, as there are ſeveral hundred perſons, who have not as yet had either the city lots or liberty lands appurtenant to their ſaid original purchaſes, it will therefore be of moment to them—particularly, as thereby they may diſcover who have, and who have not, had ſuch city lots and liberty lands laid out. The map has been viewed by three or four hundred perſons of judgment and reputation, who much approve of it, and accordingly became Subſcribers—a number more, however, being neceſſary, before the work is begun, the Subſcriber requeſts thoſe who are diſpoſed to ſubſcribe, to be ſpeedy in their application, for that purpoſe, to their humble ſervant,

JOHN REED,

(Living in Arch ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh ſtreets, near Mr. David Rittenhouſe's.)

N. B. Good ſecurity is given, and lodged in the hands of Mr. Peter Dehaven, for the publiſhing the above Map or Plan, References, &c. agreeable to the above Propoſals.

BUDDEN AND STRAKER,

Have juſt imported in the Ship CAROLINA, Captain LOXLEY, and other Veſſels from EUROPE,

A VERY LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS, which are now opening at their Store, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Third-ſtreet, and will be ſold very low for Caſh or ſix months credit.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A CHOCOLATE MILL, with Fan, Breaker, Pans, Kettle, Roaſters that will roaſt 100 lb. of nuts, and every other utenſil fit for carrying on the Chocolate-making Buſineſs; all of which are in excellent order, and almoſt new. The purchaſer or hirer may have liberty to work it where it now ſtands, in a convenient houſe. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

A large and general Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY and BRASS WARES; alſo, GLASS and EARTHEN WARES, juſt arrived from Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, to be ſold at the moſt moderate rates, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

MARY EDDY,

At her IRONMONGERY STORE, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, oppoſite Blackhorſe-alley, Philadelphia, conſiſting of the following articles, *viz.*

THREE, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 *d.* fine drawn and common nails; 2, 3, 4 and 6 *d.* trunk nails; 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 *d.* clout nails; 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 20 *d.* ſprigs; 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 oz. tacks; hobnails; ſplinter, pad, cheſt, cupboard, beck and clock caſe, drawer, writing deſk, braſs and iron deſk and proſpect locks; ring horſe ditto; braſs caſe, braſs knob, ring and mortice locks of various ſizes; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, inch ſtock locks; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 inch HL hinges; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch H ditto; cheſt, ſtrap, dovetail, table and T ditto of different ſizes—Deſk, book and clock caſe H, tea cheſt, proſpect door and card table braſs ditto; 1-qr. 1-half, 3-qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, 2 and half and 3 inch flat and round head braſs and iron ſcrews; braſs knob, and ring and thumb latches; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch round plate bolts; 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch flat plate bolts; 3, 4 and 5 inch braſs knob ditto; book caſe and chamber door braſs ditto; braſs knob and window ſcrews; ſcrew rings, cupboard turns, cloak pins, chimney hooks, braſs ſconces and houſe bells; common and high poliſhed braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs, and braſs fenders; plain braſs knob and high poliſhed iron candleſticks and ſnuffers; curtain rings, eagles feet for tea cheſts; common and chamber bellows, round and long braſs tea table catches, and common box and braſs caſtors; mill, pit, croſs-cut, hand, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, woodcutters and grafting ſaws; ſocket, paring, turning, mortice, firmers and other chiſels and gouges; half inch, 3-qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, and 2 and qr. inch augers; black ſcore, beſt double worm box handled, ſingle worm, aſh handled, and ſpike gimblets; tap and bung borers, center, gouge and auger noſe, taper and other bits; coopers drawing knives; carpenters and coopers adzes and axes; carpenters nippers, ſawſets, red and black lead pencils; ſmoothing, jack, long jointer, rabbit, plow and moulding plane irons; ſugar and nail nippers; plated ſpurs and buckles; womens' barbers and horſe ſciſſors, and taylors ſhears; a variety of razors; an aſſortment of ſtag, and white and green ivory handle, and other knives and forks, butchers knives and ſteels, Barlow, oyſter, cutteau, piſtol capt and other knives; cheeſe taſters; plaiſterers and bricklayers trowels; ſheep ſhears, curry and mane combs; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 inch flat and half round files and raſps; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch rat tail files; 12, 13 and 14 inch horſe ſhoe raſps; ſhoemakers raſps; carpenters, ſhoemakers, ſaddlers and upholders hammers; carpenters ſquares, chalk lines, and one and two foot rules; ſaſh weights, pullies and lines; beſt Turkey oil ſtones, iron and braſs wire; beſt Dutch oil flints, cart and waggon boxes, pewter table and tea ſpoons; braſs and white metal cocks; iron coffee-mills, gun and piſtol locks, fiſh ſkins, chapes, common and Kirby fiſh-hooks, jack lines and glue; a neat aſſortment of braſs drawer handles and eſcutcheons, cupboard and book-caſe ditto, ſilvered, gilt, and tinned coffin handles, inſcription plates, letters and figures; temple ſpectacles, with ſteel and other caſes, and common Dutch ditto; cork ſcrews and ſad irons; T. Crowley's AC, No. 3 ſteel; aſſortment of vizes, anvils, ſledges and hammers, plate or ſheet iron, and ſheet braſs, long and ſhort handled frying pans, and labourers ſpades and ſhovels; Indian bar lead; ſhoemakers awl blades, tacks, ſize ſticks, knives, nippers, pincers, braſs and iron ferrelled awl-hafts and punches; girth web, ſtriped and green cirſingle ditto, broad and narrow orris and livery lace of various colours, croſs-bar and pluſh, ſilk whip laſhes, womens' ſtirrups, mens' plain and three-bared ditto, ſnaffle and Pelham bits, girth and crupper buckles, tooth prick irons, ſilver head and throat buckles, ſilvered ſtaples and plates, tinned ſtaples and rings; a neat aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools, watch faces, keys, ſeals and hands, inſide and outſide chains, a variety of watch glaſſes, pendants, &c. clock hands, gold lacker, clock movements, finiſhed and unfiniſhed, with and without faces, and catgut for clocks, &c. glaſs quart, pint and half-pint decanters, pint, half-pint, gill and half-gill tumblers, common and enamelled wine glaſſes, ſalts, jelly glaſſes and and crewets, by the crate or dozen, Taylor's window glaſs; and a neat aſſortment of earthen ware. Beſides the above goods, ſhe has a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

As ſhe receives many of the above-mentioned articles directly from the Manufacturers, ſhe is thereby enabled to ſerve the public on the moſt reaſonable terms, and is determined to do it with the utmoſt punctuality and diſpatch.

READY MONEY
GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET.

JULY, 1772. NUMB. 38.

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 13th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

TO THE PRINTER.

Thrice happy they, in pure delights
Whom love with mutual bonds unites;
Unbroken by complaints or ſtrife,
And binding each to each for life. FRANCIS.

IT has been univerſally allowed, and with great reaſon, that between perſons who marry there ſhould be ſome degree of equality, with reſpect to age and condition. Thoſe who violate a known truth, deſerve the infelicity they incur: I ſhall, therefore, only labour to preſerve innocence by detecting error.

With the Ladies it is a kind of general maxim, that "the beſt huſband is a reformed Rake;" a maxim which they have probably derived from comedies and novels, in which ſuch a huſband is commonly the reward of female merit. But the belief of this maxim is an inconteſtible proof, that with the true character of a Rake the Ladies are wholly unacquainted. "They have indeed heard of a wild young Gentleman, who would rake about the city, and take up his lodging with harlots; who had told many a girl a pretty ſtory, that was fool enough to believe him; and had a right to many a child that did not call him father: but that in ſome of theſe frolics he thought no harm, and for others he had ſufficiently ſuffered." But, however, theſe are words of dreadful import, and ſhould always be thus underſtood:

"To rake about the city, and to aſſociate with the vileſt and moſt abandoned of human beings, it is to become familiar with blaſphemy and lewdneſs, and frequently to ſport with the moſt deplorable miſery: to tell pretty ſtories to credulous girls, is to deceive the ſimplicity of innocence by cunning and falſhood: to be the father of a nameleſs progeny, is to deſert thoſe, whoſe tears only can implore the protection, to which, of all others, they have the ſtrongeſt and the tendereſt claim; it is more than to be a man without affection, it is to be a brute without inſtinct. To think no harm in ſome of theſe frolics, is to have worn out all ſenſibility of the difference between right and wrong; and to have ſuffered for others, is to have a body contaminated with diſeaſes, which are certainly tranſmitted to poſterity."

It is to be hoped, that the meer exhibition of this picture, will be ſufficient to deter the Ladies from precluding happineſs by marrying the original; and from diſcouraging virtue, by making vice neceſſary to the character which they prefer.

But they frequently act upon another principle, which, though not equally fatal and abſurd, may yet produce great infelicity.

When the Rake is excluded, it will be generally ſuppoſed, that ſuperior intellectual abilities ought always to determine the choice. "A man of fine ſenſe," is, indeed, a character of great dignity; and the Ladies have always been adviſed to prefer this to every other, as it includes a capacity to beſtow "that refined, exalted, and permanent felicity, which alone is worthy of a rational being." But I think it probable, that this advice, however ſpecious, has been often given for no other reaſon, than becauſe to give it flattered the vanity of the writer, who fondly believed he was drawing his own character, and exciting the envy and admiration of his readers. This advice, however, the Ladies univerſally affect to approve, and probably for a ſimilar reaſon; ſince every one imagines, that to hold intellectual excellence in high eſtimation, is to demonſtrate that ſhe poſſeſſes it.

As he that would perſuade, ſhould be ſcrupulouſly careful not to offend, I will not inſinuate that there are any Ladies, by whom the peculiar beauties of an exalted underſtanding cannot be diſcerned; and who have not, therefore, a capacity for half the pleaſure which it can beſtow. And yet I think there is another excellence which is more eſſential to conjugal felicity, Good Nature.

I know that it has, like Socrates, been ridiculed in the habit of Folly; and that Folly has been dignified by the name of Good Nature. But by Good Nature I do not mean that flexible imbecility of mind, which complies with every requeſt, and inclines a man at once to accompany an acquaintance on a ramble at the expence of his health, and to keep a number of idle ſervants for a wife at the expence of his eſtate. Perſons of this diſpoſition have ſeldom more benevolence than fortitude, and frequently perpetrate deliberate cruelty.

In true Good Nature, there is neither the acrimony of ſpleen, nor the ſullenneſs of malice; it is neither clamorous nor fretful, neither eaſy to be offended, nor impatient to revenge; it is a tender ſenſibility, a participation of the pains and pleaſures of others; and is, therefore, a forcible and conſtant motive, to communicate happineſs and alleviate miſery.

As human nature is, from whatever cauſe, in a ſtate of great imperfection, it is ſurely to be deſired, that a perſon whom it is moſt our intereſt to pleaſe, ſhould not ſee more of this imperfection than we do ourſelves.

I ſhall perhaps be told, that "a man of ſenſe can never uſe a woman ill." The latter part of this propoſition is a phraſe of very extenſive and various ſignification; whether a man of ſenſe can "uſe a woman ill," I will not enquire; but I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, that he may make her extremely wretched.

Perſons of keen penetration and great delicacy of ſentiment, as they muſt neceſſarily be more frequently offended than others, ſo, as a puniſhment for the offence, they can inflict more exquiſite pain, becauſe they can wound with more poignant reproach: and by him, whom Good Nature does not reſtrain from retaliating the pain that he feels, the offence, whether voluntary or not, will always be thus puniſhed.

If this puniſhment is ſuffered with ſilence, confuſion, and tears, it is poſſible that the tyrant may relent; but this, like the remorſe of a murderer, is too late: the dread of incurring the ſame anguiſh by a like fault, will ſubſtitute for the ſmile of cheerfulneſs, that ſunſhine of beauty, the glooms of doubt, ſolicitude, and anxiety: the offence will notwithſtanding be again repeated; the puniſhment, the diſtreſs, and the remorſe, will again return; becauſe error is involuntary, and anger is not reſtrained. If the reproach is retorted, and whether it was deſerved becomes the ſubject of debate, the conſequences are yet more dreadful: after a vain attempt to ſhew an incongruity, which can no more be perceived than ſounds by the deaf, the huſband will be inſulted for cauſeleſs and capricious diſpleaſure, and the wife for folly, perverſeneſs and obſtinacy. In theſe circumſtances what will become of "the refined, the exalted, and the permanent felicity, which alone is worthy of reaſonable beings, and which elevated genius only can beſtow?"

That this conduct is by a man of ſenſe known to be wrong, I am content to allow: but it muſt alſo be granted, that the diſcernment of wrong is not always a propenſity to right; and that if pain was never inflicted, but when it was known to produce ſalutary effects, mankind would be much more happy than they are.

Good Nature therefore, if intellectual excellence cannot atone for the want of it, muſt be admitted as the higheſt perſonal merit. If, without it, wiſdom is not kind; without it folly muſt be brutal. Let it, therefore, be once more repeated, "The quality moſt eſſential to conjugal felicity, is Good Nature." And ſurely, whatever accidental difference there may happen to be in the conceptions or judgment of a huſband and wife, if neither can give pain or pleaſure without feeling it themſelves, it is eaſy to perceive, which ſenſation they will concur to produce.

It may now be expected that I ſhould give ſome general rules, by which the Ladies may diſcover the diſpoſition of thoſe, by whom they are addreſſed: but it is extremely difficult, to detect malevolence amidſt the aſſiduities of courtſhip, and to diſtinguiſh the man under that almoſt inſcrutable diſguiſe of the lover. Good Nature, however, is not indicated by the fulſome fawning of a perpetual grin, the loud laughter which almoſt anticipates the jeſt, or the conſtant echo of every ſentiment; neither is it ſafe to truſt the appearance of profuſe liberality, or buſy officiouſneſs. Let it rather be remarked, how the lover is affected by incidents, in which the Lady is not concerned; what is his behaviour to his immediate dependents, and whether they approach him with a ſlaviſh timidity, or with the cheerful reverence of voluntary ſervitude. Is he ever merry at the expence of another; or does he ever attempt thus to excite mirth in in his miſtreſs? Does he mention the abſent with candour, and behave to thoſe who are preſent with a manly complacency? By a diligent attendance to theſe circumſtances, perhaps a probable judgment may be formed of his character.

To conclude with a general remark; Good Nature is not of leſs importance to ourſelves, than to others. The moroſe and petulant firſt feel the anguiſh that they give: reproach, revilings, and invective, are but the overflowings of their own infelicity, and are conſtantly again forced back upon their ſource. Sweetneſs of temper is not, indeed, an acquired but a natural excellence; and therefore, to recommend it to thoſe who have it not, may be deemed rather an inſult than advice. But let that which in happier natures is inſtinct, in theſe be reaſon; let them purſue the ſame conduct, impelled by a nobler motive. As the ſourneſs of the crab enhances the value of the graft, ſo that which on its parent plant is Good Nature, will on a leſs kindly ſtock be improved into Virtue. No action by which others receive pleaſure or pain, is indifferent: the ſacred rule, "Do that to others which ye would that others ſhould do to you," extends to every deed; and "every word ſhall be brought into judgment." D.

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By Capt. HOSEA *from* LIVERPOOL, *and Capt.* ROSS *from* FALMOUTH, *both arrived at* BOSTON, *we have the following Intelligence.*

WARSAW, *April* 8.

GENERAL Elnpt has already entered Lithuania with a body of light troops, consisting of between 15 and 16000 horse, and 10 and 11000 foot.

Mr. Benoit, Envoy from the King of Prussia, has declared, that his Master's troops had orders now to act against the Confederates; and the Russian Minister has in like manner declared, that from the present time they will no longer set at liberty any of the Confederates who may be made prisoners.

Copenhagen, April 7. The Queen Julia appeared in public yesterday for the first time.

Berlin, April 21. Major-General Anhalt, whom the King lent about two months ago into Poland, to examine and set in order the line of his Majesty's troops there, is returned. Before his departure from Poland, this General dispersed with 800 horse, a body of 2000 under the orders of Zaremba, who lost in this action 400 men, that is to say, 250 killed on the spot, and 150 taken prisoners, together with six pieces of cannon. A little before the action the Confederates insulted the line of our troops, on which General Anhalt acquainted Zaremba, that if they did so again, he would attack them; but the Confederates renewing their insults, General Anhalt kept his word, and gave them a thorough drubbing.

Constantinople, March 17. The Russians have again passed the Danube near Ruzzig, and obtained some advantage over the Turks, who wanted to hinder their passing that river.

We hear, that the armistice between the Porte and Russia, was concluded on the 5th of this month; and that a regular correspondence will be established between Jassy (the place where the congress is to be held) and the cities of Vienna, Petersbourg, Warsaw, Berlin and Constantinople.

LONDON, *April* 14.

The bill brought into the House of Commons for the more effectual observance of the Lord's day, recognizes the several statutes passed in the reigns of James I. Charles I. and James II. but alledges that the several penalties laid by the said statutes are most of them too small to deter persons from exercising their trades, or exposing to sale their wares or merchandizes, on the Lord's day. As a kind of supplement therefore, this bill enacts, that after a certain time, to be hereafter specified, every person exercising their trades, or exposing their wares to sale on the Lord's day, may be taken into custody by the church-wardens, headborough, or constable of the parish, and committed until they can be conveniently examined by some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, who is empowered to examine the witnesses upon oath, and after conviction, to recommit the offenders for a limited space of time. By the same bill, no drover, waggoner, or higgler, is permitted to travel, or enter an inn on the Lord's day, with any of their cattle, waggons, or goods, upon pain of incurring a pecuniary forfeiture. This bill also specifies, that many idle watermen sail and row for their own pleasure, or let out boats to different people for hire on the Lord's day; it therefore enacts, that no person shall be permitted to let out their boats or wherries to hire on the Lord's day, and that no waterman shall travel, employ, or use any boat, wherry, lighter, or barge on that day, unless it be upon some very extraordinary occasion, of which a Magistrate is to judge, and to allow his permission. The method of recovering the different forfeitures is provided for by this act, which directs a levy to be upon the offender's goods and chattels, by a warrant under the hand and seal of any Justice of the Peace within the county, city, or borough, where such offence has been committed; but any person who has been aggrieved may appeal to the Justices at their General Quarter Sessions, by giving so many days notice of their intention. If a person travelling upon the Lord's day shall be robbed, the hundred shall not be answerable for any robbery so committed, and the person shall be barred from bringing any action against the hundred for such robbery, but the hundred is directed to make fresh pursuit, after due notice given, agreeable to the statute of hue and cry, in that case provided. Nothing in this act extends to the prohibition of dressing meat in families, inns, taverns, or cook-shops, or to bakers, who are allowed to exercise their trade before two of the clock in the afternoon. The Justices of the Peace are ordered to register all the convictions made before them, the time of making such convictions, and for what species of offence the parties were convicted; the same to be certified to the next General Quarter Sessions. Justices are to forfeit for a non performance of their duty: and no person who shall keep an ale or victualling house, and retail wine, cyder, or spirituous liquors, shall be capable of being appointed a constable, headborough, church-warden, or overseer, or of acting as deputy to a person so appointed.

April 21. We are assured that it is owing to the truly political conduct of his Prussian Majesty, that the Emperor of Germany, has not taken part with the Turks this Spring.

Orders were last week sent to Ireland, for the strictest guard to be kept, to hinder the raising of recruits by the French and Spanish emissaries, which are now said to be swarming in that kingdom.

April 22. The proceedings of the Committee of enquiry into the affairs of the East-India Company, appear to justify the sincerity of its declared purposes. The plan adopted for conducting the business, and the papers called for, must render it impossible for art or power to conceal truth. Lord Clive and his friend Mr. Strachy seem to have been chosen of the Committee upon a principle of fairness, to give his Lordship the fullest opportunity of defending himself; it is already evident he has no weight of influence to obstruct enquiry. The ideas upon which this motion was opened to the House by Col. Burgoyne on the 13th inst. have been so imperfectly stated in the papers, that any of those persons, of which it is known there were many, who took down that Gentleman's speech, would do an acceptable service to the public to print it; they at the same time would do an act of justice to a most able Parliamentary performance.

April 25. An edict was published at Copenhagen the 9th inst. by his Danish Majesty, strictly commanding, upon severe penalties therein mentioned, the immediate return of such of his subjects as are mariners, and in the service of foreign powers.

All the Danes, both officers and men, in and about London, are ordered immediately to join their respective divisions. The above-mentioned order must very materially affect the Dutch, as it is supposed on a moderate computation, that no less than 6000 Danes are constantly employed by that republic in the whale and herring fisheries.

April 27. Advices from Copenhagen, dated the 11th of this month, inform us, that Sir Robert Keith, the British Minister, departed from that city on Thursday the 9th instant for Elsineur.

A company of foot, intended for the youngest son of Lord Holland, who is at present a Cornet of horse, was among the Commissions from Ireland that were rejected by the King, and sent back unsigned.

We are informed from good authority, that peace, in the east of Europe, notwithstanding the late cessation of arms, is far from being so certain an event as has been imagined. The Empress of Russia will not permit the Tartars of Crimea to return to their dependancies on the Porte; and the Turks, if they permit the Russians to navigate the Black Sea, may give up, at once, Constantinople.

The Court of Berlin has undertaken to join the Russians in reducing the Confederates, and in restoring the tranquillity of Poland.

April 28. It is affirmed, that the Court of France lately signified at St. James's, by their Ambassador, that whatever turn the affairs of the rest of Europe may take, we may rely on their strict neutrality.

Of forty-two commissions in the army lately sent over by Lord Townsend, only five were returned signed by the King. The rest were rejected.

They write from Falmouth, that a Dutch man of war is lost off the Land's End, and all the crew perished.

We are desired to acquaint the public, that there is not any foundation for the late reports of a dissention in our cabinet, the greatest harmony imaginable subsisting between all the departments of government.

Late on Saturday night an express arrived from Ireland at St. James's, said to contain more disagreeable accounts than any that has yet been received from that kingdom.

From Venice, March 26th, they write, that all their houses, streets, and fields are drenched with a shower of blood. This phænomenon has been accounted for upon the principles of natural philosophy, there having been one wind reigning there for two months together, which had brought the red sands of the Istrian mountains thither, and great quantities of rain falling at the same time, had actually dissolved those red sands into a fluid state having the external appearance of blood.

The advices from Copenhagen say, that six spacious apartments in the castle of Aalbourgh are to be allotted for the Queen of Denmark, and that there is to be a kind of Court kept up there under certain limitations.

May 2. Yesterday, in the House of Commons, the order of the day was read for ways and means, and between four and five o'clock the House went into a Committee, Sir Charles Whitworth in the Chair. Lord North then got up and opened the budget: A lottery was proposed to be subscribed for by those who had 3 per cents. to have four tickets at 12l. 10s. a ticket out of every hundred, and 40l. in money, which will be 90l. for every 100l. and no Gentleman to subscribe more than 10,000l. The subscription to be opened on Monday, and to be kept open till the 15th inst. when he hoped he should be able to pay off a million and a half. Mr. Burke, and the rest of the minority objected to some parts of Lord North's Speech respecting the finances. His Lordship spoke very near two hours, and at nine o'clock the House broke up, and Sir Charles Whitworth is to make the report to the House this day.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

"The part of the account in the London Prints which I have read here, relating to our Queen, is certainly true, though not altogether in the manner you have it. You must know, our Attorney-General acted with great spirit in the trial, and dwelt much upon the part the King has acted in this business. He reminded them that the King was not the prosecutor, though the offence was alledged against him; nay, his Majesty did not accuse, but declared he was satisfied with the Queen; he confessed he thought her too good a woman for him, and acknowledged that he had long since been convinced in his own conscience, that he was not a man good enough for her; and though he plainly perceived she was no stranger to his infirmities, she never would turn her back upon her husband. When the High Commission Court had heard all this, they began to relent, and instead of the heavy punishment which was expected, they ordered she should have two stout men every night to attend her."

A Nobleman lately arrived in the neighbourhood of St. James's from Rome, is greatly suspected to have come here on a secret embassy; it is known that he had several audiences of a Great Personage, and that he does not send his dispatches to Rome by the post, but by special messengers.

A correspondent observed, that those who blame Lord Chatham for neglecting his duty in Parliament, during the whole of the present Sessions, without once appearing there, ought to excuse his Lordship, as it is the first fault of the kind he has been guilty of from the time he first became a Member.

By a Vote of the House of Commons passed this day, directions are given to the Bank of England to receive the consent of the proprietors of the three per cent. Consolidated annuities, and the reduced three per cent. annuities payable there; and also of the old South Sea and new South Sea annuities, and of annuities granted anno 1751, to subscribe their stock upon the terms therein mentioned.

With regard to the fate of the Queen of Denmark, it is now with confidence asserted, that she is to be sent to Zell, and to have a pension, in lieu of her portion from Denmark, equal to 4000l. per annum sterling; also, that her loose behaviour in the Court was too notorious to be in any manner vindicated; but there were other crimes of a blacker dye laid against her. Our Court say, that the fleet which they had ordered prevented any other punishment being inflicted upon her than a divorce. This is, however, doubted by many, who say, that upon a fleet's being ordered to be fitted out, the French and Prussian Ministers interfered, which so effectually frightened our Court, that they gave private assurances, the orders for fitting out the fleet should be countermanded, if they would join in an application to the Danish Court to deliver up the Queen to the English Minister, who would conduct her to Zell; which has been complied with. Without metaphor or exaggeration, she may be justly called the Messalina of Denmark.

A letter from Constantinople, dated March 19, says, "A squadron is fitting out to oppose the enemy's projects in the Black Sea, and several thousand workmen are sent to the Streights of Constantinople, to repair the forts, and to erect new batteries and entrenchments, in order to make those Streights as formidable as the Dardanelles. His Highness has entered into contract with several Merchants of different nations to furnish this capital with provisions, and foreign vessels are daily arriving here with them; so then there is at present sufficient in the Magazines for the support of an army.

House of Commons, April 30.] Sir Charles Whitworth reported from the Committee of supply the following resolutions of yesterday: That the sum of 6580l. be granted to his Majesty, to make good to his Majesty the like sum issued by his Majesty pursuant to the addresses of this House: That 294l. 3s. 11d. be made good to his Majesty for the like sum paid by his Majesty's orders to several persons in North-Britain for losses incurred pursuant to several orders of Council for preventing the spreading of the infectious distemper among the horned cattle.

The Committee on the Bill for allowing the free importation of rice from any of his Majesty's colonies in America into this kingdom, went through with amendments, to be reported to-morrow.

Made further progress in the bill for regulating the importation and exportation of corn.

Lord Mansfield continues to preside in the House of Peers for the Lord Chancellor, on account of the great number of petitions his Lordship has to hear, they amounting to upwards of an hundred and sixty, the greatest number ever remembered.

It is said, that, during the course of the Speech made by Lord North yesterday, in the House of Commons, his Lordship propheſied a peace for ten years to come.

The lottery was yesterday, among other articles of the budget, voted for the present year, and is to consist of 60,000 tickets; the original price of each was declared by his Lordship to be 12l. 10s.

A correspondent says, the following may be depended on: Every thing is accommodated with the Court of Denmark. Two men of war are ordered to sail immediately to Copenhagen with several officers of his Majesty's Houshold on board to conduct the Queen of Denmark to Patatz, from thence to Hanover, where she is to reside during life.

Mr. Bradshaw is appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Rome, March 21.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester finding the air so well to agree with him, will stay here till Easter at least. His Royal Highness could not be better received or more caressed in any part of the globe than he is here. I don't know whether you would, even in England, go beyond the respectful welcome the Pope and Roman Nobility give him: A precise detail of all the instances of it would go much beyond the bounds of a letter; but I am glad there is that charitable and humane principle now so universal in the world, that even in the Court of Rome there is not the least idea of dislike to a person on account of religion, but a Protestant Prince is received with as much cordiality as the best friend to the Church. There are four pictures painting there of his Royal Highness. Mr. Dusign, an English painter, paints two pictures of him,

one a whole length, another half length, Pompeo paints him; Mr. Hewetſon has modelled him in clay; and Signior Pickler is to cut his head in a cameo."

We hear, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador now here, is ſhortly to be recalled, and that he will be ſucceeded by the Duke de Villharmoſa lately arrived here.

The Act paſſed for the relief of inſolvent debtors, will clear thoſe who were priſoners or fugitives for debt on or before the firſt day of January 1772; and the ſum allowed every priſoner out of his effects, (on delivering up all on oath) for wearing apparel, bedding for himſelf and family, working tools and neceſſary implements for his occupation and calling, is not to exceed 20 l. In the preceding Inſolvent Acts the ſum allowed was only 10 l. for thoſe uſes.

BOSTON, *July* 2.

A ſchooner from Philadelphia, was caſt away in a gale of wind the beginning of June, at the mouth of Carrituck Inlet, and beat to pieces. The people were ſaved.

It is reported, that a few days ago, at Rhode-Iſland, two tide-waiters belonging to his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, being put on board a veſſel juſt arrived, in the night, ſome perſons unknown, ſtripped the waiters, then rubbed their bodies over with oil or tar and lamp-black, and carried them on board an empty veſſel that lay nigh the other, put them in the hold under lock, and left them until morning.

ALBANY, *June* 22.

We hear that Sir William Johnſon, has, after ſeveral meetings with the deputies from the Miſiſages, who came to him on account of the murder of their people, at length obtained their ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that they would not attempt to retaliate on any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and that they appeared thoroughly ſatisfied; whereupon he diſmiſſed them with very handſome preſents, and belts, &c. to the Chiefs of that Nation.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Orange county to his friend.

"I have nothing more to add, but that Mr. ——, runaway on Saturday, married on Sunday, went to goal on Monday, was tried on Tueſday, and cleared on Wedneſday laſt.——Sudden changes indeed and a variety of them."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 13.

Capt. Hunter, from the Bay of Honduras, on the 30th of May, ſpoke the brig Speedwell, Capt. Egzeen, off Keybokiel, alſo from the Bay for New-York, who informed him, that he ſpoke a ſloop from the Muſqueto ſhore, the Captain of which acquainted him, that Capt. Burke, in a brig belonging to Rhode-Iſland, and Capt. Davis, in the ſhip Marquis of Granby, belonging to Londonderry, ſailed both in company from Jamaica, with a light wind, and beat up to Swan's Iſland, when Capt. Davis hoiſted out his yawl, took two boys with him, and went on board of Capt. Burke's brig, and the latter, with two boys, accompanied the former in his yawl to Swan's Iſland, to turn turtle; after ſome time they left the iſland, in order to go on board of their reſpective veſſels; but the current ſhifted, and they loſt ſight of them: They thought that they had bore away for the iſland of Bonaca or Rattan, and therefore went in queſt of them; but not diſcovering them, and being in great want of water, before they could get to Rattan, Capt. Davis, and two of the boys died, and on Capt. Burke's arrival, were buried on the weſt end of that iſland.—The Mates of the two veſſels went to Swan's Iſland and to the Muſqueto Shore, for their Captains, but not finding them, were obliged to proceed on their different voyages, without their commanders.

MARRIED.] Mr. WILLIAM TURNER, of this city, to Miss ABBY ANTHONY.—Mr. THOMAS SCULLY, Merchant, of Chriſtiana-Bridge, to Miss POLLY ALDRIDGE, of New-Caſtle Hundred.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated June 4.

"I juſt now heard of a ſloop belonging to Philadelphia, which was put into one of the ports in this iſland from the Main. It is reported the people have murdered the Captain, for the money he had on board. I can't inform you of any particulars, as every one here tells a different ſtory about her."

By Capt. Thomas arrived here, from Cape Francois, we are informed, that a ſloop, belonging to New-York, which had been runaway with, was ſeized there by a perſon ſent from New-York in queſt of her. The pirate Captain had been put in gaol, but found means to make his eſcape.——This is probably the ſloop mentioned above.

Capt. Peel, from Liſbon, on the 24th ult. in lat. 25: 2, long. 53: 48, ſpoke the ſchooner Sally, Capt. Hopkins, from New-Haven for Dominica, out 24 days: On the 1ſt inſt. in lat. 33: 22, long. 67: 29, ſpoke a ſloop from Virginia for Antigua, out 7 days; and on the 3d, in lat. 35: 14, long. 69: 26, ſpoke a ſloop from Georgia, who had loſt her bowſprit; but could not learn the Maſter's name, out 3 days.

By a Gentleman who came paſſenger with Capt. Peel, we have advice, that the ſhip Polly, Capt. Carmichael, from London for Maryland, having ſprung a leak at ſea, put into Liſbon in great diſtreſs; ſhe had five feet water in her hold, and all the pumps choak'd with the ballaſt. It is imagined, ſhe will be detained ſome time to refit.

Capt. Bulkley, from Liſbon, on the 14th of May, in lat. —: —, long. —: —, ſpoke the ſnow Dickenſon, Capt. Johnſton, from this port for Bilboa: On the 1ſt ult. in lat. 29: 48, long. 31: 10, ſpoke a ſloop from Senegal for London, out 14 days: On the 23d, in lat. 35: 27, long. 61: 40, ſpoke a ſhip from South-Carolina for London, out 10 days; and on the 27th, in lat. 37: 58, long. 66: 11, ſpoke the ſhip Buchanan, Capt. Moodie, from New-York, for Madeira, all well.

Captain Curtis, from Waterford, on the 30th of May, in lat. 41: 6, long. 49: 45, ſpoke a ſhip Capt. Wallace, from Jamaica for Glaſgow, out 37 days; the ſame day ſpoke a ſnow, from Charleſtown for Liſbon, 17 days out: On the 16th of June, in lat. 37: 20, long. 63, ſpoke the brig Charlotte, Capt. Montgomery, from this port for Liſbon, 8 days out, all well; and on the firſt inſtant, in lat. 38: 45, long. 70, he ſpoke the ſhip Franklin, from New-York for Liverpool, 3 days out.

Laſt Wedneſday Capt. Leaycraft, arrived here in three weeks from Saltertuda, at which place he left Capt. Matlin, in a ſloop for New-York, who was to ſail about ten days after him. Capt. Leaycraft informs, that the Spaniſh guarda coſtas, having lately taken 2 or 3 Coracoa men, who were trading on the Main, they had fitted out a ſtout ſloop, mounted with twelve carriage guns to go in ſearch of them, and it was ſaid ſhe had a ſmart ſkirmiſh with one of them, but the particulars were not come to hand when he ſailed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Hetty,	J. Williams,	St. Euſtatia,
Sloop Favourite,	J. Anſon,	Nevis,
Brig Nancy,	W. Hawkins,	Barbados,
Brig Reſolution,	R. Dickenſon,	Jamaica,
Brig Africa,	S. Thomas,	Hiſpaniola,
Brig Mary,	W. Leaycraft,	Saltertuda,
Brig Triton,	S. Paſhby,	Yarmouth,
Snow Charlotte,	R. Curtis,	Waterford,
Brig Sophia,	B. Peel,	Liſbon,
Brig Sally,	A. Hunter,	Honduras,
Sloop Dove,	D. Ferguſon,	New-York,
Sloop Charlotte,	W. M'Cunn,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Rachel,	S. Parker,	Virginia,
Sloop Bentham,	B. Woods,	North-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Content,	D. Wilkinſon,	Barbados,
Brig Anna,	G. Car,	Dominica,
Sloop Charlotte,	B. Woods,	New-York,
Brig Georgia Pac.	J. Souder,	Georgia,
Brig Conway,	J. Bowditch,	Grenades.

CLEARED.

Sloop Robert,	W. Bunting,	Virginia,
Brig Herring,	B. Richards,	Maryland,
Sloop Patty,	R. Baſden,	St. Kits,
Sloop Diſpatch,	S. Thompſon,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Polly,	J. Strange,	North-Carolina,
Schoon. Induſtry,	M. Williamſon,	Halifax,
Sloop Friendſhip,	A. Adderly,	New-Providence,
Schooner Mary,	J. Perrot,	Halifax,
Sloop Rachel,	S. Parker,	Virginia,
Sl. Nancy & Peggy,	A. Mills,	North-Carolina,
Brig Bolton,	J. Harr,	Barbados,
Sloop John,	P. Kollock,	St. Vincent,
Schoon. Ruſſel,	N. Martin,	Maryland,
Sloop Suſannah,	W. Wyer,	Piſcataqua,
Brig Elizabeth,	J. Davidſon,	Jamaica,
Sloop Defiance,	W. Smith,	Hiſpaniola,
Snow Britannia,	R. Eyres,	Liſbon,
Sloop LittlePeggy,	J. Smith,	New-Providence.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE COMPLAINT: A PASTORAL.

Sacred to the Memory of the late amiable Miſs NELLY MONTGOMERY.

Addreſſed to Miſs K—TTY M——L.

OH! thou for whom I tune my penſive ſtrain,
Thou lovelieſt, ſweeteſt of the virgin train,
Behold how low thy beauteous friend now lies,
On whom with tranſport gaz'd a thouſand eyes—
In vain's the bluſhing cheek, the melting eye,
Fate wings the ſhaft—and thou thyſelf muſt die!

Night's palely lamp had heav'n's mid region gain'd,
And mildly-pleaſing melancholy reign'd;
No voice—no ſound the awful ſtillneſs broke,
Save the owl wailing from yon aged oak,
When Paſtorella from her cottage ſtray'd,
And ſadly penſive ſought a gloomy ſhade,
Her reſt neglected, to the winds alone,
And darkling groves ſhe made her ſorrows known;
The groves reſounded with her plaintive cries,
And the lone vales to all her grief replies,
Hear me ye woods, and every gentle gale!
Hear me! ſhe cried—I Sylvia's death bewail!
Ye gentle zephyrs bear my ſighs along!
Ye diſtant hills reſound my mournful ſong!
Reſound each rock! reſound each diſtant ſhore!
Fair Sylvia's dead—and pleaſure is no more!

Ye ſportive flocks that oft around us play'd,
Since Sylvia's dead, ah! moan the lifeleſs maid!
Ye fragrant flowers droop and die away!
Ye birds no longer tune your rural lay!
Ye ſtreams in melancholy murmurs roll!—
Soft ſoothing muſic to a joyleſs ſoul!
For, ah! thoſe ſcenes, thoſe bliſsful ſcenes are o'er
That friendſhip gave—and pleaſure is no more!

How was I bleſt? oh! how did all things ſmile
Whilſt Sylvia liv'd?—'twas pleaſure all the while!
Bleſt with my friend, from cares and ſorrow free,
Where e'er we went there pleaſure ſeem'd to be;
The meadows ſmil'd, and all the groves look'd gay,
And ſweet contentment crown'd each happy day:
But now no more the meadows charm my ſight;
No more the vallies or the fields delight;
No more the robin, or the thruſh I hear,
But penſive, all ſeem ſadning with deſpair;
For Sylvia's dead! Her death they all deplore;
Loſt are my joys—and pleaſure is no more!

Like ſome ſweet flower that decks gay Schuylkill's ſide,
My Sylvia grew, and wiſdom was her guide;
But cruel Heav'n, too rigid in its doom,
Snatch'd from the earth fair Sylvia in her bloom:
But, ah! if ſenſe with ſeraph-ſweetneſs join'd
The lovelieſt features with the gentleſt mind;
If aught that's pleaſing, aught that's truly great,
Could e'er avert the unerring ſhaft of fate,
Still had my friend, my Sylvia bleſt my ſight,
And crown'd my days with pleaſure and delight.—
Then hear ye Heav'n, oh! hear whilſt I complain;
Grant my requeſt! nor let my tears be vain!
My friend, my Sylvia, to my arms reſtore!
'Tis vain!—She's loſt!—and friendſhip is no more!

Thus the lov'd maid, in ſweetly penſive ſtrains,
Sung her ſoft ſorrows to the woods and plains,
'Till morn approaching, when with grief oppreſt,
A gentle ſlumber lull'd her cares to reſt.

STREPHON.

WANTED,

A GENTLEMAN who underſtands the Languages, can be well recommended, and will undertake to teach a School, will meet with great encouragement by applying to JOHN DORSEY, Merchant, at Elk Ridge Landing, near Baltimore Town.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, the following LOTS:

A CERTAIN LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND, ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, on the north ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 23 feet, and in length or depth 90 feet, with a large three ſtory brick tenement thereon, 23 feet front, and 30 feet depth, having two rooms on a floor, and the kitchen in the cellar. One other large frame Tenement, three ſtory high, 20 feet long, and 12 feet wide, with a large oven, having a three feet alley, which ſerves both buildings. The ground is bounded ſouthward by the ſaid Plumb-ſtreet, eaſtward by ground now or late of Alexander Allair, northward by ground of John Jekyl, and weſtward by a houſe 15 feet by 90 feet in depth: The above is clear of ground-rent and the brick-houſe inſured from fire; which buildings would be very ſuitable for a baker. One other certain Piece of Ground, ſituate in Southwark, containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 16 feet 6 inches, and in length 200 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet continued, on the ſouth by ground of Alexander Huſton, on the weſt by ground now or late of Samuel Griſcom, and on the north by ground late of Benjamin Dawſon, deceaſed; ſubject to a yearly rent of 2 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* Pennſylvania currency: Having a two ſtory brick kitchen thereon, and a cellar underneath, with room for the manſion-houſe, and a piazza in the front of the lot. The whole to be ſold by public ſale, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of July, between the hours of twelve and one. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above deſcribed Lots before the day of ſale, may apply to the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. John Inglis's.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

TO ALL FARMERS AND TRADESMEN, who want good ſettlements for themſelves and families, eſpecially thoſe lately arrived, or that may yet come from Scotland or Ireland. The province of New-York is the moſt healthy climate in America: Many perſons in it live to 80 or 90 years of age; and many ſickly people from the Carolinas, &c. come to it for the recovery of their health. Few in it are troubled with fever or ague, which prevails ſo much in the ſouthern colonies. It is neither ſo ſultry hot as Maryland, Virginia or the Carolinas, nor ſo very cold as in St. John's, Halifax, &c. In ſeveral winters the ſnow lies but about 15 inches deep for nine weeks ſtedfaſtly without rain. Thus their wheat is well guarded from being froze out of ground, and the conſtant ſnow affords an eaſy carriage of grain to the market at the city of Albany, and for fetching home ſalt, iron, &c. from it.

In the counties of Albany, Tryon, Charlotte, Cumberland and Glouceſter of ſaid province, thouſands of farms are to be ſold for ſix ſhillings ſterling per acre, and ſix years given to pay the money, or rented at ſixpence ſterling per acre, and a leaſe for ever. The firſt five years rent free, only 2 *s.* 6 *d.* ſterling quit-rent, either in buying or renting the land. If it is deſired by a number of families, ten thouſand acres or more can be had in one ſpot.

The little hills all over the country are a ſhelter from the cold north-weſt winds. The water is plenty, and as good as any in the world; a fine ſpaw-well is lately found near Cambridge. The ſoil is various; in ſome parts a brown or grey loam, in others gravel and ſome ſand, in others a black mould. It produceth oats, wheat, flax, hemp, hay, barley and the beſt potatoes in America, without manure. The wood is aſh, elm, oak, beech and white and yellow pine-trees, which laſt bring ſome 1000 pounds to the ſettlers. Some hundreds of ſaid farms can be got in Cambridge and other parts, within 30, 20, 10 or 5 miles of New-Perth church and mills, 36 miles north-eaſt of Albany, where Dr. Clark began a ſettlement in 1766, which conſiſts now of about 130 families, many of whom at their firſt arrival had four or five children, and were not worth ten ſhillings, and are now worth Hundred pounds free and real eſtate. They got above 3000lb. of ſugar out of their trees this ſpring. They will ſhow the lands to ſtrangers, and they uſually lodge a ſtranger free, till he gets a houſe erected on his own farm, which they uſually help him to build in one day. Some cattle and alſo grain will be ſold to ſtrangers, on a year's credit, at the mills of Perth and Cambridge. Paſſengers from Scotland or Ireland had beſt go on board of ſhips bound for New-York; but ſuch as arrive in Philadelphia may aſk at the Crooked Billet wharf; and there every Wedneſday morning they will get a paſſage in boats and waggons 90 miles to New-York for 4 *s.* 8 *d.* ſterling each, in two days and an half, or leſs. Arriving at New-York, aſk for the Hon. William Smith, Eſq; Goldſborow, Banyar, Thomas Smith, Eſquires, and Mr. Kelly, Attorney at Law in the ſtreet called Broadway, who will ſhew any man the maps of ſaid lands, and agree as to the price, which if the ſtranger likes, upon viewing the land, he can inſtantly go to work upon it. The paſſage to Albany is about 2 *s.* 6 *d.* or 3 *s.* ſterling; and arriving there, aſk for Mr. Edward Willet, Schoolmaſter, who gives good private lodgings, and will ſhew the road to ſaid lands.

There are ſeveral ſettlements of people 200 miles back of Cambridge and New-Perth, nor is there any danger of Indians while Canada is our's.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Ireland, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, remarkably low for caſh, by

ADAM JORDAN,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, and in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Joſeph Carſon,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON;

Amongſt which are the following Articles, *viz.*

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, foreſt ditto, double mill'd drabs, wiltons and ſaggathies with ſuitable trimmings, rattinets and ſhalloons, durants and tammies, ruſſels, half yard and half ell calimancoes, plain, ſtrip'd and croſs-bar'd camblets and camblettees, poplins and dorſettees, ſuperfine and common black laſtings, hair-bines, black bombazeens and mourning crape, black ſerges and cotton denims, tweel'd velvets and velverets, dimothy and drawboys, ſuperfine yard wide India white jeans, 3-4ths, 7-8ths, yard-wide yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, furniture ditto, 3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, dowlas and Prince's linens, Ruſſia towelling and diaper, white and brown Ruſſia drillings, ſtrip'd and plain bed-ticks, 6-4ths and 3-8ths bed-bunts, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, German and Scotch oznabrigs, cotton and linen ſtripes, ſtrip'd and plain bengals, breeches patterns and nankeens, a large aſſortment of needle-wrought and covered baſket buttons, gold and ſilver baſket ditto, a large aſſortment of collar velvets, women's black ſilk ditto, taylors ſewing ſilks, white three corded ditto, ſuperfine ſcarf and common twiſt, white and coloured threads, white and brown buckrams, broad and narrow ſilk knee garters, quality ſhoe and coat bindings, India and Engliſh taffeties, half yard and ell wide perſians, plain and figured modes, ſattins and peelongs, mantuas and ſarſenets, ſilk and cotton romal handkerchiefs, Spaniard and Barcelona ditto, ſpotted and flower'd bandanoes, graſs and Turkey ditto, red and white, and blue and white printed and map ditto, ſtrip'd, ſpotted and flower'd border'd kenting ditto, check'd ditto, womens' and girls ſilk, worſted and leather gloves and mits, men and womens' beaver gloves, men, womens' and boys worſted and thread hoſe, canvaſs, ſlacks and crewels, cottons and calicoes of the neweſt faſhions, India chintſes, copper-plate curtain calicoes, figur'd and plain ribbons, tinſel'd ditto, black and white blond lace, black, blue and ſcarlet gimps, 4 and 8-4ths book muſlins and humhums, 7-8ths and yard wide cambricks and lawns, twig, ſwitch, hunting, crops and thongs, and chaiſe whips, womens' ſilver headed ditto, whip laſhes, ivory and horn headed rattans, mens' and boys felt hats, womens' Leghorn and ſilk ditto, womens' black, blue and green Briſtol ſhoes, red and ſcarlet ſerges, red, ſcarlet and green flannels, hair and worſted pluſhes, gold and ſilver lace hat-bands and cocking eyes for hats, ermine, broad and narrow, cotton, wool and tow cards, real, ſham buck, ſplit bone and red wood handled knives and forks, pewter and hard metal ſpoons, womens' razor metal and common ſciſſors, trimming and ſhop ditto, piſtol capt and cutteau knives, penknives of different ſorts, temple ſpectacles in caſes, leather and braſs ink-pots, japan'd tobacco and ſnuff boxes, real and common pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, plated ditto, plated ſpurs, ivory and horn combs, black, blue and green ſmall round beads, garnet ditto, Whitechapel ſquare and common needles, No. 12, 4 and 4 1-half pound pins, Holman's London ink-powder, fans of different ſorts, Bohea tea, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

LATELY IMPORTED FOR SALE BY

REBECCA KEARNY,

In Front-ſtreet, a bank-houſe, below Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a few doors from Mr. Wood the Clockmaker's corner, and oppoſite Mr. Hubley and Graff's ſtore,

LONDON double ſugar; Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe; complete and neat table and tea-table ſets of India China ware, with other large aſſortments of ſaid ware, conſiſting of burnt, enamelled, and blue and white long table and pud ding diſhes of different ſizes; table, ſoup, butter, and bread and butter plates; ſauce boats and tea pots; ſugar diſhes with covers; cuſtard cups; tea cups and ſaucers, breakfaſt cups and ſaucers, and chocolate cups and ſaucers, with or without handles; half pint baſons, with or without ſaucers; pint baſons; quart, three pint, two and three quart and gallon bowls. Alſo, beſt London double flint, half pint, pint and quart decanters, carrafts and water cups; jelly and ſyllabub glaſſes, wine and ale glaſſes, tumblers, &c.

N. B. She alſo ſells, good in quality and genuine Madeira wine, French brandy, and Jamaica ſpirit.

SADDLES,

OF ALL SORTS, MADE AND SOLD BY

WILLIAM BEDFORD,

Near the DRAW-BRIDGE, PHILADELPHIA;

WHO takes this method of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen and ladies, ſtorekeepers, maſters of veſſels, ſhallops, and others, who have favoured him with their cuſtom; he hopes for a continuance of their favours, aſſuring them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give ſatisfaction. He has now on hand a very large and neat aſſortment of work, freſh made up, viz. ſquare cantle or Engliſh ſhape ſaddles, with hogſkin, buckſkin, and neats leather ſeats, hunting ſide ſaddles, cloth, velvet, pluſh or buckſkin ſeats, demi peaks and half peaks, demi ſide ſaddles, common ditto of cloth, pluſh or buckſkin, breaſted or pad ſaddles, Kings and common hunting ditto, portmanteau ditto, carrying ſaddles for Indian traders, portmanteaus, ſaddlebags, bridles, cart gears of all ſorts, military furniture, piſtol bags of all kinds, which with the ſaddles above are fringed, laced or bound with leather, &c. &c.

N. B. All which he is determined to part with at the moſt reaſonable rates. Thoſe gentlemen ſtorekeepers, who buy to ſell again, may expect a conſiderable abatement; and all others who apply, ſhall have them as low as any ſaddler in this city ſhall be able to ſell of the like goodneſs.

PRINTING,

In all its VARIOUS and DIFFERENT BRANCHES, performed with the greateſt neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch.

THE SUBSCRIBER having furniſhed himſelf with a general and neat Aſſortment of PRINTING MATERIALS, has opened an Office at his father's houſe, at the lower corner of Black-Horſe-Alley, in Front-ſtreet, where he propoſes carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in the moſt extenſive manner: And as he is fully determined to do all in his power to oblige and ſatisfy thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, he earneſtly requeſts the favour and encouragement of the Public in general, and of his friends and acquaintance in particular.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, Junior.

N. B. All kinds of office and other blanks, hand-bills, &c. &c. done in the neateſt and moſt ſpeedy manner.—He has for ſale at ſaid Office, either by the ream, quire, or ſingle ſheet, arbitration bonds, bonds and judgments, common bonds, powers of attorney, bills of lading, bills of ſale, apprentices and ſervants indentures, &c. &c.

THOMAS SIMMONS,

SILK DYER AND SCOURER,

FROM LONDON,

ACQUAINTS the Public, that he carries on the ſaid buſineſs in Pewter-Platter-Alley, near the Two Friends, where he cleans or dyes all kinds of Ladies ſilks, ſattins, cloaks, hats, cardinals, &c. in the neateſt and moſt approved manner. Alſo, Gentlemens' clothes cleaned with the utmoſt care. Likewiſe, ſilk ſtockings waſhed and ſmoaked, and worſted, linen and cotton yarn dyed at the ſhorteſt notice.——Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on their clothes, &c. being done in the beſt manner, and returned with the greateſt expedition.

N. B. Storekeepers who have damaged goods, may have them repaired and made fit for ſale at a reaſonable rate.

PAUL FOOKS,

NOTARY AND TABELLION PUBLIC,

For the FRENCH and SPANISH LANGUAGES, PROFESSOR and ſworn INTERPRETER for the ſame,

GIVES NOTICE, that he has removed his Office from Front-ſtreet, into Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the houſe of Mr. John Inglis, and next door to Mr. Andrew Hamilton's; where he continues to draw French and Spaniſh Writings, as, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Accounts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the forms and uſages of the reſpective countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh Languages, in the greateſt purity and elegance, mornings and evenings.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DOCTOR RALPH ASHETON,

HAVING removed his ſhop into Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market, begs leave to inform his former cuſtomers, and the Public, that he propoſes to undertake the cure or relief of all diſeaſes, incident to the human body, which he, upon examination, ſhall judge within the reach of medicine. He cures the Venereal Diſeaſe, attended with the worſt of ſymptoms, in a new, ſafe, expeditious and ſecret manner, upon the moſt reaſonable terms; as alſo, the Intermitting Fever, vulgarly called the Fever and Ague, in a few days without the uſe of the Bark, Fluxes, Coughs, &c. Conſtant attendance will be given at his ſhop, from ſix o'clock till nine in the morning, and from ſix till ten in the evening. He will undertake the cure of any diſeaſe, that upon examination he ſhall think remediable——No cure no pay.—To the poor he gives his advice *gratis*.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable Plantation, commonly known by the name of the Neat Farmer's Plantation, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, on Salem road; containing One Hundred Acres, more or leſs, of Land and Meadow, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and an excellent well near the door. Alſo, an apple orchard, and about ſixty acres of clear land, bounded by the lands of Alexander Randall, Eſq; William Trembell, Moſes Clava, and John Sauders; the property of William Scull of Pennſylvania, ſeized and taken in execution by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA;

A

NEW EDITION

OF

DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK:

Conſiſting of Ten Thouſand Copies, printed on a ſtrong paper, manufactured in this Province, and bound in the beſt manner, warranted ſuperior in quality, and cheaper by the quantity, than any imported from England or Scotland.

N. B. Said DUNLAP will always keep large quantities of this excellent Spelling-Book, ſo that his country cuſtomers may depend on not being diſappointed.

REED PORT,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY, IN BOTTLES,

TO BE SOLD BY

ISAAC GRAY.

N. B. This Wine is allowed by the intelligent in the human frame, to be the beſt adapted to this climate during the ſummer ſeaſon, of any wine whatever.—Other matters as uſual.

Cheſtnut-ſtreet, 1772.

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS,

Greatly improved, and allowed by complete judges to be equal to moſt imported from England, is now only to be ſold by wholeſale and retail, at the American Flint Glaſs Store, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, by

CAUFFMAN AND FEGAN,

Where they have juſt now opened a large and general Aſſortment of that Manufactory, *viz.*

DOUBLE and ſingle flint glaſs, four, three, two and one quart decanters with ſtoppers, pint and half dint ditto, ſugar loaf and round ditto, double and ſingle flint tumblers, half pint, gill, half and 1-fourth gill ditto, enamelled and twiſted wines, plain ditto, enamelled and twiſted maſons, common and common twiſted ditto, proof glaſſes, blue and plain flower pots, lemonaded canns of all ſorts, muſtards of all ſorts, ornamented candleſticks, and plain ſervers, common and enamelled ditto, wine, water and cyder ditto, ſyllabubs with one handle, ditto with two handles, bubbled button jellies, common acorn ditto, bell bowl jellies, enamelled ſmelling bottles, common and twiſted ditto, jacony ſalt ſellers, enamelled ditto, twiſted and plain crewets with ſtoppers, tale and flint crewets, inks of all ſorts, enamelled and plain three footed cream jugs, blue and plain enamelled ſalts, all ſorts of phials for druggiſts, great and ſmall glaſſes ſuitable for lapidaries to cut, and a great variety of other glaſſes too tedious to inſert.

The Public may be aſſured, that no other glaſs of any kind will be kept or ſold at ſaid ſtore. From the great experience that the proprietor of this manufactory, Mr. Henry William Stiegal has of the patriotic ſpirit of the Gentlemen in Pennſylvania and the provinces adjacent, he flatters himſelf, that it will meet with ſuitable encouragement.——All orders and patterns ſent to the ſtore, ſhall be accurately forwarded, and complied with at the manufactory or at the ſtore, from time to time.—Storekeepers, tavern-keepers and retailers, will be completely ſupplied, much lower than importation price, for caſh or ſhort credit.————3 *d.* per pound paid for old flint glaſs, at the ſtore, in glaſs.

N. B. Said Cauffman and Fegan have for ſale, ſpirits, rum, molaſſes, Liſbon and Malaga wines, ſugars and ſpices of all kinds, tea, coffee, cotton, chocolate, bar iron of the beſt quality and warranted good on delivery. Alſo, Dry Goods of all kinds, imported in the ſnow Molly Capt. Woodhouſe, from Liverpool. Likewiſe, Liſbon and Liverpool ſalt.

TO-MORROW, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

WILL BEGIN THE SALE OF

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

*** Alſo, excellent Claret in bottles and caſks.

N. B. He intends to continue his Vendue every Tueſday.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the Tenth Day of AUGUST next,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF DRUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, and PATENT MEDICINES, belonging to JOHN DAY, and Co. in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The Sale will begin at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold.

Thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of one hundred pounds, or upwards, may have three years credit, on giving good ſecurity, either in the province of Pennſylvania or Weſt-Jerſey; the firſt year will be allowed free of intereſt: And ſuch who may chooſe to pay immediate caſh, ſhall be entitled to eight *per cent.* diſcount.

The quantities are large, and the aſſortment general, and will be divided into lots to ſuit either Druggiſts or Practitioners.

The Drugs are engaged beſt in kind, and every preparation equal in quality to thoſe ſold at Apothecary's Hall. The doors will be opened three days before the ſale, that ſuch Gentlemen, who incline to purchaſe, may have an opportunity of deliberately inſpecting the ſeveral articles, and making aſſays of them.

As the Company are about to quit buſineſs, owing to the acting partner's being under a neceſſity of going to England, they therefore requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them, to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and all perſons having demands againſt the Company, are deſired to ſend in their accounts for payment.

Catalogues, with the quantities in each lot, will be ready to be delivered a week before the ſale, to whoever may pleaſe to ſend for them.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

Best possible image.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 38.

The FATAL EFFECTS of LUXURY and INDOLENCE.

HACHO, a King of Lapland, was in his youth the most renowned of the northern warriors. His martial atchievements remain engraved on a pillar of flint in the rocks of Hanga, and are to this day solemnly carrolled to the harp by the Laplanders, at the fires with which they celebrate their nightly festivities. Such was his intrepid spirit, that he ventured to pass the lake Vether to the isle of Wizards, where he descended alone into the dreary vault in which a magician had been kept bound for a long time, and read the Gothic characters inscribed on his brazen mace. His eye was so piercing, that, as ancient chronicles report, he could blunt the weapons of his enemies only by looking at them. At twelve years of age he carried an iron vessel of a prodigious weight, for the length of five furlongs, in the presence of all the chiefs of his father's castle.

Nor was he less celebrated for his prudence and wisdom. Two of his proverbs are yet remembered and repeated among the Laplanders. To express the vigilance of the Supreme Being, he was wont to say, "Odin's belt is always buckled." To shew that the most prosperous condition of life is often hazardous, his lesson was, "When you slide on the smoothest ice, beware of pits beneath." He consoled his countrymen, when they were once preparing to leave the frozen deserts of Lapland, and resolved to seek some warmer climate, by telling them, that the eastern nations, notwithstanding their boasted fertility, passed every night amidst the horrors of anxious apprehension, and were inexpressibly affrighted, and almost stunned, every morning, with the noise of the sun while he was rising.

His temperance and severity of manners were his chief praise. In his early years he never tasted wine; nor would he drink out of a painted cup. He constantly slept in his armour, with his spear in his hand; nor would he use a battle-ax whose handle was inlaid with brass. He did not, however, persevere in his contempt of luxury; nor did he close his days with honour.

One evening, after hunting the Gulos, or wild-dog, being bewildered in a solitary forest, and having passed the fatigues of the day, without any interval of refreshment, he discovered a large store of honey in the hollow of a pine. This was a dainty which he had never tasted before, and being at once faint and hungry, he fed greedily upon it. From this unusual and delicious repast he received so much satisfaction, that, at his return home, he commanded honey to be served up at his table every day. His palate, by degrees, became refined and vitiated; he began to lose his native relish for simple fare, and contracted a habit of indulging himself in delicacies; he ordered the delightful gardens of his castle to be thrown open, in which the most luscious fruits had been suffered to ripen and decay, unobserved and untouched, for many revolving autumns, and gratified his appetite with luxurious deserts. At length, he found it expedient to introduce wine, as an agreeable improvement, or a necessary ingredient, to his new way of living; and having once tasted it, he was tempted by little and little, to give a loose to the excesses of intoxication. His general simplicity of life was changed; he perfumed his apartments by burning the wood of the most aromatic fir, and commanded his helmet to be ornamented with beautiful rows of the teeth of the reindeer. Indolence and effeminacy stole upon him by pleasing and imperceptible gradations, relaxed the sinews of his resolution, and extinguished the thirst of military glory.

While Hacho was thus immersed in pleasure and in repose, it was reported to him, one morning, that the preceding night, a disastrous omen had been discovered, and that bats and hideous birds had drank up the oil which nourished the perpetual lamp in the temple of Odin. About the same time, a messenger arrived to tell him, that the King of Norway had invaded his kingdom with a formidable army. Hacho, terrified as he was with the omen of the night, and enervated with indulgence, rouzed himself from his voluptuous lethargy, and recollecting some faint and few sparks of veteran valour, marched forward to meet him. Both armies joined battle in the forest where Hacho had been lost after hunting; and it so happened, that the King of Norway challenged him to single combat, near the place where he had tasted the honey. The Lapland Chief, languid and long disused to arms, was soon overpowered; he fell to the ground; and before his insulting adversary struck his head from his body, uttered this exclamation, which the Laplanders still use as an early lesson to their children: "The vicious man should date his destruction from the first temptation. How justly do I fall a sacrifice to sloth and luxury, in the place where I first yielded to those allurements which seduced me to deviate from temperance and innocence! The honey which I tasted in this forest, and not the hand of the King of Norway, conquers Hacho."

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THOUGHTS ON DEATH.

HOW uncertain, how transient, how momentary is life! Man cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down—he is as the grass which in the morning flourisheth, and groweth up—in the evening mown down, and withereth.—His life is a tale soon forgotten; a vapour quickly dissipated; a shadow that glides away; a dream that leaves no impression. This hour he is healthy and vigorous, gay and thoughtless; the next, perhaps, arrested by death, he is a prisoner of the grave.—How often do his very comforts convey the deadly poison to the heart, and stop the current of life? at once his baffled projects and disappointed expectations of earthly happiness perish and lie down with his lifeless body in the dust. Neither birth nor fortune, neither beauty nor youth afford the least security against the fatal attack of this universal ravager.—How does his unerring stroke level all distinctions, and destroy the most tender and endearing connexions?—With what an unrelenting hand does he snatch away the noble with the mean, the rich with the poor, the blooming youth and smiling infant with the hoary-headed sage, blending them in one common, undistinguished ruin?—O death! what inroads dost thou make on our happiness?—How doth thy cold touch congeal the streams of human comfort, and thy dismal aspect obscure the beauty and splendor of earthly objects? O cruel tyrant! what carnage hast thou made of the human race? How hast thou filled the dark prison of the grave with the captives of thy resistless power? How are the spoils of thy rapid conquests piled up throughout this vast theatre of mortality? And shalt thou thus always triumph over feeble mortals? Shall there never be a stop to thy carreer? Shall there never be an end of thy victories? Yes: mighty conqueror! thine enfeebled arm shall at length drop its destructive shaft; forced to submit, thou thyself shalt be led captive of a mighty victor:—The pride of thy boasted triumphs shall sink down in the dust, and destruction be brought to a perpetual end:—He who commissioned thee to execute the just award of offended Heaven on the first of our race, and with him on all his hapless posterity, shall, in due time divest thee of thy power, and repair the wide extended ruins thou hast made; his all-enlivening mandate shall restore to liberty thy numerous captives,—and death for ever quell'd, shall rage no more.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

ODE TO SLEEP,

Written at Twelve o'Clock at Night; occasioned by Reflections on the Corpse of a YOUNG LADY *lately deceased.*

SLEEP at this dead—this solemn hour of night,
Reigns universal o'er our northern sphere;
Gives to the troubled breast a calm delight,
And dries the falling sympathetic tear.

Happy the mortal, who by thought subdu'd,
Stands the delusion of thy tempting smile;
Who lets not *love* nor *misery* intrude,
The present thoughtful moment to beguile;

Admits this emblem of impending fate,
To warn him kindly of an after-doom;
Compares the *present* with the *future* state,
And gives the preference to joys to come.

O SLEEP! intrude not on the happy hour,
When virtuous thoughts lie struggling in the breast;
But still exert thy never-failing power
To give the *lover* and the *wretched* rest.

Breathless and pale, *there* lies the sad remains
Of once the CIVIL, FRIENDLY, and the GAY,
Who cheer'd the hearts of all the neighb'ring swains,
Now metamorphos'd to her native clay!

——But hark! what sounds approach my list'ning ear?
How soft that lute! those notes how smooth and even;
Sure, 'tis some *Seraph* that will soon appear,
With joyful tidings of her soul from heaven.

More white than snow, by friendly zephyrs borne,
With wings extended, floating in the air;
Her tuneful breath is sweeter than the morn,
And thus harmoniously sings the fair:

Hail! inhabitants of Earth!
I (who boast *celestial* birth,
Commission'd from Imperial JOVE,
And all the glit'ring choir above)
Declare——That since uncertain fate
Conceals from man his future state,
Permitting mortals but to know,
"Virtue alone is bliss below;"
And wisely hides from ev'ry eye,
The wonders of the azure sky;
——To contemplate great Nature's laws,
And fix them on *some* certain cause.
——Nature has form'd each sep'rate beast,
Better in *something* than the rest:
Strength to the lion she affords,
And man alone is blest with *words*;
Since strength appears to common sense,
Bestow'd the lion for defence;
——Since words are given for man to know
The nature of his state below,——
Each in his separate sphere should shine,
To answer NATURE's great design.

S——.

JOSEPH HASTINGS, Son to DAVID HASTINGS, late of West-Fallowfield township, Chester county, deceased, is desired to make application to THOMAS M'CLURE and SAMUEL DALE, Executors of the last will and testament of DAVID HASTINGS.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living at Clomell, in the Jersies, on the first inst. a servant man, named HUGH BURNS, about five feet six or seven inches high, of a dark complexion, with short black hair. Had on an old wool hat; a light coloured blue coat; a light coloured inside jacket, without sleeves, and the fore part of the skirts made round; two pair of trowsers made of striped ticken; an old coarse linen shirt, and a pair of good pumps. Said fellow served the first part of his time with one Cumming, a tinker in Bucks county, and has often travelled through many parts of this country with tin-ware; he has likewise been at Carolina, and came from Charles-Town, aboard of a sloop about nine weeks ago, and pretends to be a seaman. It is probable he may try to get away on board of a vessel, or gone to Maryland to the harvest: He may have a pass with him from Carolina, which he got before he was my servant. Whoever takes up said Hugh Burns, and brings him to Thomas Mullan, in Front-street, or confines him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

LUKE M'CABE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN the 24th ult. out of John Stacy's shallop, at the Falls of Trenton, the following goods, by a certain DANIEL M'DANIEL, born in Scotland; a Silver Watch, maker's name Thomas Vernon, Liverpool, No. 1099, with a coat of arms carved on the out side case and opens with the point of a pin; a white coat with yellow catgut buttons, and the button, holes bound with light coloured tape; a beaver hat with silk lining, and very greasy; a striped jacket, with the back parts of it linen, and lined with the same as the fore parts. He is a slender, thin faced fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, the calf of one of his legs is very much swelled and walks very lame, and has dark brown hair. Had on when he went away, a pair of striped ticken trowsers, and a check shirt.—Whoever secures the said Daniel M'Daniel, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that the goods may be had again, shall receive the above reward; but for the thief only, one half, and all reasonable charges paid by the Subscriber, living at the corner of Front and Almond streets, in Southwark.

JOHN STACY.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber lately, living at Wilmington, JAMES KILPATRICK and JOHN MACCLEAN. Kilpatrick is about 5 feet 9 inches high, a thin man, has small-pox marks in his face, and brown or pale hair. Had on, when he went away, a light coloured slipon, and a brown coat, both much wore. MacClean is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and has an iron coloured face. Had on brown clothes, and wore a wig, or a cap; but the wig was a little weatherbeaten, or turned brown. Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to Mr. John Taylor, Merchant, in Front-Street, Philadelphia, or secures them in any of his Majesty's goals, so that their master may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or Two Dollars for each of them, paid by

CHARLES WILSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the 15th of June, from the Subscriber, living at my Lady's manor, near St. John's Chapel, Fork Gunpowder, Maryland, an indented servant man, named GEORGE BURN, between 20 and 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a fair complexion, has a scar across his nose, and his head shaved. Had on and took with him, two dark coloured wigs, one curl'd and the other cut; a felt hat half worn; a country cloth coat, of a light colour, lined with homespun white flannel, with white metal buttons; a short blue jacket; old buckskin breeches; a holland shirt and two country linen ditto; country trowsers, much worn; country shoes and pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, if ten miles from home Fifteen Shillings; if twenty miles Thirty; if out of the county Forty, and if out of the Province the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS GALLOWAY.

READY MONEY
GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET,

MARY EDDY,

Hath removed her IRONMONGERY STORE, two doors higher up from where she lately lived, to the house in which Charles Pemberton lately dwelt, and which Samuel Pleasants formerly lived in, on the west side of Second-street, between Chestnut and Market streets, the eighth door from the Friends Meeting-house, Philadelphia; where she hath for sale, on the most moderate terms, for cash or short credit, a large and general Assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. received from Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. in the last vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool, &c. amongst which are the following articles, viz.

A FEW neat patterns of brass sconces or branches; a variety of very neat and strong secret spring and double bolted padlocks, from 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to 30 *s.* each, fit for stores, &c. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30 *d.* fine drawn and common nails; 2, 3, 4 and 6 *d.* trunk nails; 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 *d.* clout nails; 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 20 *d.* sprigs; 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 18 oz. tacks; hob-nails; splinter, pad, chest, cupboard, book and clock case, drawer, writing desk, brass and iron desk and prospect locks; ring horse ditto; brass case, brass knob, ring and mortice locks of various sizes; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, inch stock locks; 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 inch HL hinges; 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 inch H ditto; chest, strap, dovetail, table and T ditto of different sizes —Desk, book and clock case H, tea chest, prospect door and card table brass ditto; 1-qr. 1-half, 3-qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, 2 and half and 3 inch flat and round head brass and iron screws; brass knob, and ring and thumb latches; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch round plate bolts; 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch flat plate bolts; 3, 4 and 5 inch brass knob ditto; book case and chamber door brass ditto; brass knob and window screws; screw rings, cupboard turns, cloak pins, chimney hooks, brass sconces and house bells; common and high polished brass head and iron shovels and tongs, and brass fenders; plain brass knob and high polished iron candlesticks and snuffers; curtain rings, eagles feet for tea chests; common and chamber bellows, round and long brass tea table catches, and common box and brass castors; mill, pit, cross-cut, hand, tenant, sash, dovetail, compass, woodcutters and grafting saws; socket, paring, turning, mortice, firmers and other chisels and gouges; half inch, 3-qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, and 2 and qr. inch augers; black score, best double worm box handled, single worm, ash handled, and spike gimblets; tap and bung borers, center, gouge and auger nose, taper and other bits; coopers drawing knives; carpenters and coopers adzes and axes; carpenters nippers, sawsets, red and black lead pencils; smoothing, jack, long jointer, rabbit, plow and moulding plane irons; sugar and nail nippers; plated spurs and buckles; womens' barbers and horse scissors, and taylors shears; a variety of razors; an assortment of stag, and white and green ivory handle, and other knives and forks, butchers knives and steels, Barlow, oyster, cutteau, pistol capt and other knives; cheese tasters; plaisterers and bricklayers trowels; sheep shears, curry and mane combs; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 inch flat and half round files and rasps; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch rat tail files; 12, 13 and 14 inch horse shoe rasps; shoemakers rasps; carpenters, shoemakers, saddlers and upholders hammers; carpenters squares, chalk lines, and one and two foot rules; sash weights, pullies and lines; best Turkey oil stones, iron and brass wire; best Dutch oil flints, cart and waggon boxes, pewter table and tea spoons; brass and white metal cocks; iron coffee-mills, gun and pistol locks, fish skins, chapes, common and Kirby fish-hooks, jack lines and glue; a neat assortment of brass drawer handles and escutcheons, cupboard and book-case ditto, silvered, gilt, and tinned coffin handles, inscription plates, letters and figures, temple spectacles, with steel and other cases, and common Dutch ditto; cork screws and sad irons; T. Crowley's AC, No. 3 steel; assortment of vizes, anvils, sledges and hammers, plate or sheet iron, and sheet brass, long and short handled frying pans, and labourers spades and shovels; Indian bar lead; shoemakers awl blades, tacks, size sticks, knives, nippers, pincers, brass and iron ferrelled awl-hafts and punches; girth web, striped and green cirsingle ditto, broad and narrow orris and livery lace of various colours, cross-bar and plush, silk whip lashes, womens' stirrups, mens' plain and three-bared ditto, snaffle and Pelham bits, girth and crupper buckles, tooth prick irons, silver head and throat buckles, silvered staples and plates, tinned staples and rings; a neat assortment of clock and watchmakers tools, watch faces, keys, seals and hands, inside and outside chains, a variety of watch glasses, pendants, &c. clock hands, gold lacker, clock movements, finished and unfinished, with and without faces, and cat-gut for clocks, &c. glass quart, pint and half pint decanters, pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers, common and enamelled wine glasses, salts, jelly glasses and and crewets, by the crate or dozen, Taylor's window glass; and a neat assortment of earthen ware. Besides the above goods, she has a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

As she receives many of the above-mentioned articles directly from the Manufacturers, she is thereby enabled to serve the public on the most reasonable terms, and is determined to do it with the utmost punctuality and dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 26th, 1772.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS the Subscriber's Store was broke open last night, and the following goods carried off, *viz.* One piece of half-ell wide silk mantua, about 60 yards, yellow shot with white; one piece of ditto, about 60 yards, blue shot with white; two pieces of light blue India taffety; five or six pieces of black ditto; one piece of red printed linen Bengal stripe; one piece of purple ditto; one piece of yellow ditto; several pieces of silk romal and spotted bandanoe handkerchiefs; several patches of cambrick, and some sewing-silks. Whoever apprehends the person or persons concerned in the said robbery, or gives information, so that he or they may be convicted of the same, or the goods be recovered, shall receive the above reward: And all persons, particularly masters of shallops, ferry-men, *&c.* to whom the said Goods may be offered, or who may discover them in the hands of suspicious persons, are requested to detain them, and give information to

THOMAS BARTOW.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A PLAN
OF THE
CITY AND LIBERTIES
OF
PHILADELPHIA,

Laid down from Original Surveys made under the inspection of THOMAS HOLMES, Surveyor-General of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS PLAN WILL CONTAIN,

A List of the names of all the original purchasers, with the number of acres of land which they purchased, opposite to each name, will be the number of the lot appurtenant to such purchase. In another column will be the name of the person who took up each purchaser's liberty land, and the quantity he received.

The whole to be neatly engraved on a Copper-plate of about five feet three inches long, by about two feet five inches wide.

With each Map or Plan will be delivered a printed book, containing the returns of survey upon which it is founded, and an alphabetical list of the first purchasers (with their places of abode, titles of distinction, &c. to many of them) as they stand in the original catalogue signed by WILLIAM PENN, Esquire.

The price to Subscribers will be *Forty Shillings* each.—*Ten Shillings* to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the plan.

By a publication of the above papers, the utility of which is very obvious, every person may, almost at one view, see the names of the original purchasers, the quantity they purchased, the city lot appurtenant thereto, all the returns of survey for such liberty lands that have been laid out, and the dates of survey of the city lots aforesaid, with the names of the persons to whom the lots were surveyed, as far as the eighth street from Delaware. And, as there are several hundred persons, who have not as yet had either the city lots or liberty lands appurtenant to their said original purchases, it will therefore be of moment to them—particularly, as thereby they may discover who have, and who have not, had such city lots and liberty lands laid out. The map has been viewed by three or four hundred persons of judgment and reputation, who much approve of it, and accordingly became Subscribers—a number more, however, being necessary, before the work is begun, the Subscriber requests those who are disposed to subscribe, to be speedy in their application, for that purpose, to their humble servant,

JOHN REED,

(Living in Arch-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, near Mr. David Rittenhouse's.)

N. B. Good security is given, and lodged in the hands of Mr. Peter Dehaven, for the publishing the above Map or Plan, References, &c. agreeable to the above Proposals.

JUST IMPORTED BY

JOSEPH CARSON,

In the Minerva, Capt. Tillett, from London, and the Severn, Capt. Hathorn, from Bristol; and now opening at his store on the north side of Market-street, and next door to Mr. Benjamin Harbeson's,

A LARGE, NEAT and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS,
SUITABLE to the SEASON,

Which he proposes to sell on the lowest terms, for cash or the usual credit, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and second broadcloths, of the most fashionable colours, with suitable trimmings to match ditto, double milled drab cloths, German serges and saggathies, wilton cloths, rattinets and shalloons, durants and tammies, strip'd, plain and check'd camblets and camblettees, double and single worsted damasks, dorsettees and poplins, black bombazeens and crapes, brocaded Queen's stuffs, black serge denims, cotton and India jeanets, black everlastings, black, blue, pink, crimson and cloth coloured half yard and half ell wide calimancoes and russels, chintzes, cottons and calicoes of the newest and neatest patterns, curtain ditto, German and Scotch oznabrigs, white and brown Irish sheetings, yard wide and 7-8ths Irish linens, brown hollands, brown and white Russia drilling, dowlas and Prince's linens, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 7-8ths, 3-4ths wide, 10 and 11 nails cotton checks, furniture ditto, dimities and drawboys, Flanders ticks and bed-bunts, tweelled and collar velvets, velverets and velvelures, womens' cloth and silk cardinals, sattins and peelongs of various colours, mantuas and modes of various colours, ell wide persians and sarsenets, China taffeties, bengals and nankeens, flowered and spotted bandanoes, lungee and new silk romals, French and cotton ditto, grass and Turkey ditto, Barcelona, Spittalfields and Spaniard silk handkerchiefs, striped and flower'd silk gauze ditto, check, linen and Prussian handkerchiefs, flower'd, spotted, and tape bordered kenting ditto, a large quantity of fine lawn, copper-plate, blue, purple and red handkerchiefs, flowered and plain silk gauze and lawn aprons, book muslins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, flower'd, spotted, striped and plain kentings and humhums, needle-wrought and covered basket buttons, gold and silver basket ditto, coat binding and scarf twist, brown and white buckram, best baladine and taylors sewing silks, nuns, Scotch and coloured threads, broad silk knee garters, silk fringe, gimp and blond lace, a great variety of sattin, paduasoy, figured and tinsel ribbons of the newest and best fashion, womens' Bristol shoes, mens', womens' and boys cotton, thread and worsted hose, worsted breeches patterns, men and womens' leather, silk, cotton and thread gloves and mits, fans, ostrich plumes, feathers, garnets, Bugle's and pound beads, hat linings, buttons, loops and cocking, gold bands and gold and silver lace, felt and castor hats, Leghorn chip and silk hats, ivory and horn combs, and combs in cases, pins, Whitechapel square and common needles, a great variety of cutlery, cotton and tow cards, G. B. wool and clothiers ditto, pasteboards and writing-paper, horse, chaise and hunting whips, bullet, ivory and horn headed rattans, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 *d.* nails, F and FF gun-powder and oil flints, shot and bar lead, scythes and sickles, frying-pans, London pewter dishes, plates, tankards, mugs and spoons, silver watches, black pepper, nutmegs and cinnamon, cloves and mace, ground ginger, Holman's London ink-powder, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Just imported in the last vessels from BRITAIN and IRELAND, and are to be Sold Wholesale or Retail, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's
WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND HOSIERY WARE-HOUSE,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets,

A very large Assortment of BEST, SUPERFINE, SECOND and LOW PRICED

BROADCLOTHS,

From 41 *s.* regularly sorted down to 7 *s.* 6 *d. per* yard, of the following Colours, *viz.*

MAZARINE blue,
Sky and Saxon ditto,
Light and dark blue greys,
Scarlet and white,
Buff and blossom,
Grass and pea green,
Light and dark purple,
Black and black grey,
Raven black and sloe colour
Dark and light drabs or cloth colours, suitable for womens' cloaks, &c.
Copper, claret and flesh colours,
Olive and wine colours,
Dark and light London browns,
Cinnamon, chocolate and snuff colours, with a variety of mix'd elegant coloured cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great coats, and hussar cloaks,
Forrest and Espagnolet cloths,
Wilton cloths,
German and Padua serges,
Plains and kerseys,
Naps and duffils,
Broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours,
Velvets and velverets,
Worsted and hair shags,
Thicksets and sagathies,
Denime and everlastings,
Scotch plaid, suitable for little boys short clothes,
Gentlemens' morning gowns, &c.
Jeans and fustians,
Nankeens, damascus and susees,
Gold and silver buttons,
Rattinets, shalloons and other trimmings to suit the cloths,
Plain and spotted swanskins,
Flannels and baizes,
Best rose blankets,
Camblets and damasks,
Paduasoys and sattins,
Taffeties and persians,
A complete assortment of mens' wove and knit silk, silk and worsted, worsted, cotton, and thread,

HOSE,

Womens' silk, worsted, cotton, and thread, ditto,
Mens, boys and girls ditto,
Silk breeches and jacket patterns,
Worsted ditto,
Men and womens' silk, thread and worsted gloves,
Buckskin and beaver ditto.

ALSO,

A very neat assortment of plain and figured gauze, printed handkerchiefs, calicoes, cottons and chintses, sheetings, Irish linens, table linen, cambricks and lawns, check and strip'd hollands, bed ticks, with a great number of other articles.——The Subscriber is resolved to sell the above goods very low for cash or short credit.

N. B. All those who stand indebted to him above six months, are requested to pay off their accounts, as it will particularly oblige,

Their humble servant,

GEORGE BARTRAM.

JOHN S. PARHAWK,
AT THE LONDON BOOK-STORE,

In Second-Street, five doors below Market-Street, has imported by the last Vessels from London,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS;

Amongst which are,

THE Court Kalendar for 1772, Burrow's Report 3 vols. Wilson's, Raymond's, Strange's and Salkeild's Reports, Cunningham's and Jacob's Law Dictionaries, Wood's Institutes, Lex Mercatoria, Burn's Justice, Swan's Architecture, Designs and Carpentry, a variety of Family Bibles, large and small Quarto, with and without the Cuts and Church Service, Burket on the New-Testament, Stackhouse on the Bible, Whytt's Works, Lewis's Materia Medica, Van Swieten's Commentaries, 14 vols. Boerhaave's Institutes, Haller's and Flemming's Physiologies, Humphry Clinker, and a Number of new Publications, &c. Blank Books, the finest Papers and Stationary of all Kinds.

AN ASSORTMENT OF CURIOUS

HARD-WARE.

Tea urns, knives and forks from the best to the common kinds, a variety of spectacles and reading glasses in silver, steel and horn, fencing foils, swords and cutteaus, silk and leather belts for ditto, very neat pocket and horse pistols, brass and iron barrels, bolted plain and silver mounted guns from 5 l. to 20 s. pocket cases of drawing instruments, a neat barometer, hydrometer and thermometer in one frame, ivory hydrometers for ascertaining the strength of spirituous liquors, sliding rules for gauging, shaving and writing equipages for travellers, backgammon tables lined with leather, pocket telescopes, opera glasses, microscopes, money scales, plaited spurs, bitts and stirrups, pinchbeck buckles, paste and stone ditto in silver, common and German flutes, the best crewet frames, dog and doe skin gloves, convex razors for ease and expedition in shaving, ivory and vellum memorandums, a variety of letter cases in red Morocco, with and without instruments, &c. &c.

N. B. TISSOT's Advice to the People with regard to their Health—10 s. Dimsdale's present method of Innoculation for the Small-pox—3 s. 9 d.

He has a few sets of the 12th, 13th and 14th volumes, of Van Swieten's Commentaries, to match the eleven preceding.

A parcel of window glass 8 by 10 inches, and a few packages of flint and common glass ware.

*** DRUGS and MEDICINES of all kinds, as usual.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A CHOCOLATE MILL, with Fan, Breaker, Pans, Kettle, Roasters that will roast 100 lb. of nuts, and every other utensil fit for carrying on the Chocolate-making Business; all of which are in excellent order, and almost new. The purchaser or hirer may have liberty to work it where it now stands, in a convenient house. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

JULY, 1772. NUMB. 39.

THE Pennſylvania AND GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 20th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

From the ORIGINAL LETTERS *of* CASPIPINA.

TO CHARLES MARSEILLES, ESQ; *at* NEW-YORK.

DEAR CHARLES,

I Have the pleaſure to inform you, that we are like to be made happy very ſoon with the company of our agreeable friend, Capt. L———. A copy of a letter which I have juſt received from him, conceived and expreſſed in his own ſweet and gentle turn of ſentiment and language, I cannot forbear communicating to you. The original I preſerve among many others, with which he has been ſo kind as to favour me, ſince we parted. 'Tis dated from *Tuſculum*, as he calls it, a little elegant receſs, which his father has lately given him, on the banks of the *Humber*, a few miles above *Hull*. He writes as follows:

" I am juſt returned from an excurſion to *Oxford*; " where I ran over in imagination, every ſcene of plea- " ſure, which I once ſhared with our worthy fellow- " ſtudents of *Magdalen-Hall*: Every field, every " grove, every tree, that ſurrounds theſe ſweet retreats " of ſcience, reminded me of ſome morning or evening " walk, ſome pleaſing and improving converſation, in " which I had borne my part. I almoſt wiſhed to oc- " cupy once more, for a ſeaſon, the chamber in which I " have ſo often been bleſſed with the ſociety of ſuch " agreeable friends. But believe me, 'twas only for a " ſeaſon, that I formed ſuch a wiſh. For my happineſs at " preſent infinitely exceeds all that I have heretofore " experienced, even when P——— and M———, " and you my much loved C———, conſpired to " make me think my bliſs complete. Twelve cheerful " moons have now rolled round this globe, ſince AS- " PASIA was my own. An uninterrupted ſucceſſion of " calm domeſtic joys has crowned my ardent expecta- " tions. Every virtue that the female mind can boaſt " is happily centered in my fair companion. Bleſt be- " yond my moſt ſanguine hopes at home, I roam not " now for happineſs abroad.—The leiſure which peace " beſtows upon the weary ſoldier, I have wholly de- " voted to her ſweet and ſoothing converſe.—Happy, " indeed, if this leiſure could have continued ſtill— " But alas! the call of honour muſt ſilence for a while " the voice of love.

" A few days ſince, I received orders from General " G——, to repair without delay to my regiment at " *Boſton*.—No ſhip offering immediately for that port, " I have deſired a friend in *London*, to ſecure me a paſ- " ſage in the firſt that ſails for *Philadelphia* or *New- " York*—ſo that in a few days all my preſent ſoftening " proſpects muſt be changed for the rude horrors of " the boiſterous Atlantic. In expectation of ſuch a " call, my ASPASIA had ſome time ago, expreſſed a " deſire of accompanying me; and we ſeriouſly thought " of facing the angry ſurge in each other's arms: But " theſe hopes are now diſſipated by the proſpect of a " new connexion, with which the dear creature is al- " ready alarmed, and which, as ſoon as produced, will " open a new ſcene of tenderneſs and love—" *Caſta*, " *fave*, LUCINA!" would have been an heathen's " prayer. But, as a Chriſtian, I moſt fervently be- " ſeech the great God and Father of angels and men, " that he would mercifully complete the work which " he hath begun, and that the beſt of women may not " want a little ſoothing comforter to cheer the lone " irkſome hours of her ſhepherd's abſence.—Enough, " however, on this melancholy ſubject.—Nought can " alleviate my painful anticipations, but the hope of " meeting with you and CHARLES in *America*.

" Your viſit to the colonies produced various ſpe- " culations among our *Oxford* friends. Lord H——'s " political character induced many to conclude, that " he was particularly intereſted in it, and expected " much information with reſpect to American affairs, " from your ſagacious and penetrating enquiries. But " I knew you too well to think, that you were en- " gaged in any miniſterial ſervices, or that aught but " your own curioſity, and thirſt of knowledge, had car- " ried you from home. The benevolence of Lord " H——, hath indeed furniſhed you with the means of " of gratifying your laudable deſires; but I know, that " it is not from you, he looks for a return in the poli- " tical way. The only perſon that ſeems to be in the " ſecret is my Lord P———, who has been at *Oxford* " for ſome time paſt; and very kindly communicated " a long and entertaining letter, which he had received " from you, to a little circle of *Magdalen*'s ſons. From " this letter we all concluded, that your obſervations " would chiefly be employed upon literary and religi- " ous ſubjects; and congratulated each other upon the " agreeable intelligence of this kind, we ſhould from " time to time be favoured with from you.—I write in " haſte, and write only to you. Tell CHARLES, he " may expect me very ſoon. My ASPASIA is under " ſome little apprehenſions about a winter's paſſage— " But I leave all to ſuperior direction. *Chriſto duce*, " *nil deſperandum*.—You ſee, I write like a ſoldier.— " For I profeſs myſelf a Chriſtian, as well as an Eng- " liſhman *militant*.——Adieu. Believe me to be, with " real and unfeigned affection,

" Your moſt ſincere friend and ſervant,

Tuſculum, upon the banks of Humber, Nov. 10, 1771. G—— L——."

I always thought, my dear CHARLES, that our Captain's temper and diſpoſition were more ſuited to the mild and gentle offices of private and domeſtic life, than the hurrying and turbulent employments of war. Courage he never wanted. But it is not of the furious, fiery kind. 'Tis like himſelf, ſteady, firm and compoſed. Lord GRANBY once told his father in *Germany*, that though he was not formed for enterprize, there was not an officer under his command, that maintained his poſt and executed what he had to do with more reſolution and firmneſs than young GEORGE. He has an high ſenſe of honour; but it is under the control of Religion. No man that knows him doubts his courage; though he has frequently declared, that he deſpiſes that paltry kind of honour, which is to be gained or loſt by accepting or refuſing a challenge.—He is not afraid to fight:—He is not afraid to die:—But he is afraid to offend his Maker, by wantonly ſporting with that life, which he received from him, and which he only has a right to diſpoſe of. Indeed, Captain L—— is truly religious, without the leaſt affectation or parade.—He is much beloved in the army; and was never known to have had any difference with his brother officers.

LEONORA is come to town. I drank tea with her yeſterday; and could not forbear reading to her the tender part of our friend's letter which relates to ASPASIA.—I ſaw the involuntary tear ſteal down and mingle with the roſes on her cheek.—I ſaw her boſom ſwelling to give vent to the involuntary ſigh.—This tear —this ſigh—ſpake a language, which my heart could readily interpret.—The image of her beloved B—— preſſed upon her ſoul.—In feeling for ASPASIA, ſhe felt doubly for herſelf.—" Heaven preſerve the dear abſent youth, (methinks ſhe would have ſaid) and haſten the ſweet period, which ſhall realize to my heart the endearing ſcenes, which have crowned the virtuous ASPASIA's love! But O let me not, like her, ever experience the pangs even of a temporary ſeparation!"

After tea, LEONORA propoſed viſiting the Lady whom, in one of my former letters to you, I characterized under the name of ALMIRA. We found her at her harpſichord;—her huſband, whom in the ſame letter I have called AMYNTOR, leaning over her chair, and both accompanying the inſtrument with their voices.—They attempted to riſe as ſoon as we entered the room; but as we preſſed them to let us ſhare in the ſweet entertainment they were giving to each other—they very obligingly conſented.—It was a plain, ſimple, little ſong, compoſed by a Gentleman of this city, when he was about to leave England a few years ago, and addreſſed to a young Lady, a niece of my Lord ——, at whoſe country ſeat in *Berkſhire*, he was moſt hoſpitably entertained.— ALMIRA favoured me with a copy, which I herewith ſend you.

Soon, MYRTILLA, muſt thy friend
Haſten to a diſtant ſhore;
May propitious gales attend,
May they waft him ſafely o'er!

When to penſive joys inclin'd
Thro' my native groves I ſtray,
Thy dear image to my mind
Soothing pleaſures ſhall convey.

Fancy oft, in airy flight,
Will direct her courſe to you,
Bringing ſcenes of paſt delight
Back to my enraptur'd view.

Oft ſhall *Schuylkill*'s rocky ſhore,
With her waving woods around,
Thy fond name repeating o'er,
Strive to ſwell the pleaſing ſound.

Thus with friendſhip moſt ſincere,
Shall my faithful boſom glow;
All thy virtues I'll revere
With ſuch love as angels know.

Hoping ſtill, though far from thee,
I ſhall ſhare thy dear regard,
Which delightful thought ſhall be
My firm conſtancy's reward.

There is a ſimplicity in the ſentiment and language here, that ſhould ever be the principal characteriſtic of a ſong. The meaſure too is ſuch as conſiderably aids this ſimplicity. GAY and SHENSTONE excel much in this way; and 'tis no deſpicable ſpecies of poetry. Our old ballads will ever affect a ſenſible heart; and there are few modern ſongs, that can come in competition with them. The tender-hearted LEONORA wept at every ſtanza. I could have wept with her—and ſo could you, if your heart has not loſt thoſe fine ſenſibilities, which you once gloried in. O CHARLES! there is more of heaven in theſe feelings, than we are aware of. The moroſe religioniſt, and the ſupercilious phariſee may deſpiſe them; and 'tis true, that like many other gifts of heaven, they have been proſtituted to the ſervice of vice—But under the direction of a virtuous heart, they are precious—they are angelical—they inſpire a joy, which the groſs ſenſualiſt will ever be a ſtranger to.—Let no pretended ſpiritualiſts talk you out of them. They can give you nothing in exchange but notions and opinions, whimſical and viſionary.—The ſureſt teſtimony we can have in ourſelves, or give to others, of being truly religious, ariſes from a meek and quiet ſpirit, a tender ſympathy in each other's joys and ſorrows, an humble opinion of ourſelves, an abhorrence of pride and ſelfiſhneſs in every ſhape, and a perpetual looking to an higher world than this, for the perfection of thoſe virtues and graces, which are here but in their embrio ſtate.—Excuſe this little preachment.—I give you full liberty to preach to me in your turn—And am, with great truth,

Your moſt affectionate friend and ſervant,

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 12, 1772. T. CASPIPINA.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE CHARLES-TOWN PACKET, SAMUEL WRIGHT, Maſter;

HAVING extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers, and great part of her cargo ready to go on board; will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Sewell's wharf.

WAS taken up laſt fall on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Chriſtiana-Bridge, in Newcaſtle county, a SORREL MARE, with a white mane and tail, without brand or ear-mark, about eight or nine years old, and a natural trotter. The ſubſcriber is informed ſhe belongs to a perſon in the Jerſies, who is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. Alſo came to the ſaid plantation laſt fall, two RED HEIFERS, with white ſpots, cropt in the near ear with a ſlit in them, and a halfpenny in the under and upper ſide of the off ear. They are ſuppoſed to have been loſt out of a drove laſt fall. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM WILSON.

FOR MORE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SEE THE FOURTH PAGE.

By the MAY PACKET, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *from* FALMOUTH, *and Capt.* GEORGE, *arrived at this Place, from* LONDONDERRY, *we have the following Intelligence.*

ROTTERDAM, *April* 13.

ADVICES have been received here from the East-Indies, which inform us that the Engliſh are beſieging the Nabob of Tanjour in his capital; and they further add, that they intend to build a fortreſs at Negano, a maritime port about half a league from Negapatnam, belonging to the Nabob of Tanjour. This event will be very diſagreeable to the Dutch Company as the Engliſh may, by that ſituation, ruin the Dutch trade there.

Hamburgh, April 24. They write from Copenhagen, that the commiſſion of inquiſition aſſembled laſt Saturday, in order to examine Col. Falken Schiold; that a regiment of dragoons has been ſent to Aalbourg, to guard that caſtle; that Count Struenſee, when he was under examination for the laſt time, made ſo moving a ſpeech, that it drew tears from his Judges, eſpecially the Preſident Juel Wind, who was ſo affected at it, that he was obliged to withdraw; that in this ſpeech he confeſſed himſelf guilty, but implored the mercy of his Sovereign; that he begged, if he muſt die, he might not be expoſed to public view, but executed in the caſtle. He ended his ſpeech with ſoliciting the pardon of the other priſoners, whoſe diſgrace, he ſaid, he was the author of. He is very compoſed in his priſon, and ſpeaks but little. Theſe advices add, that the Commiſſioners of the tribunal have been with the Queen at Cronenbourg. Several particulars are given out on that occaſion, which diſcretion does not yet permit us to publiſh.

Hamburgh, April 28. By authentic advices from Copenhagen we are informed, that a divorce is agreed upon between the King and Queen of Denmark, but the Queen is to have all the privileges due to her high rank. Her Majeſty will be entirely at liberty, and will not go to Aalbourg but to Zell. The Princeſs her daughter will be brought up in the noble dioceſe of Waloe in Seeland. All the retinue that was to follow the Queen to Aalbourg has been diſmiſſed, as her Majeſty is to go to Zell, and others are engaged, partly Engliſh and partly Hanoverians. It is ſaid, her Majeſty will go by water to Lubeck, from thence by Launberg and Luneberg to Zell, where the caſtle is prepared for her reception.

LONDON, *May* 1.

Zell, the place talked of for the reſidence of the Queen of Denmark, is the capital of a Duchy of that name, ſeated on the river Aller, in Germany, where the Fuhſe falls into it, thirty-five miles ſouth from Lunenbourg, twenty-eight North from Hanover, and twenty-five north-eaſt from Brunſwick. The palace is a ſquare building, adorned with pleaſant gardens, orchards, and grottoes, is moated round, and was built in 1485.—But others think ſhe will return to England, as there ſeems to be little occaſion for fitting out ſhips to carry her to Zell, only ſixty miles by land from Hambourg, which joins his Daniſh Majeſty's dominions. However it is not improbable that Zell may be intended for the place of her reſidence, till a proper narative of the affair is publiſhed, and the matter cleared up to the ſatisfaction of every well-wiſher to her auguſt family.

Several expreſſes were yeſterday ſent to different Ambaſſadors abroad: one of them to Copenhagen, one to Paris, one to Berlin, and another to Vienna.

Some of the principal Weſt-India merchants have received orders to attend the Council, which is to be held this evening at the Cockpit Whitehall.

All the men of war at Portſmouth, Plymouth, &c. guardſhips included, are ordered to be rigged immediately.

Orders are ſent to Chatham for the firſt and third diviſions of marines, now lying in barracks, to march for Portſmouth, to embark for the Weſt-Indies.

The forts and fortifications on the coaſts of Great-Britain will be reviewed this ſummer by proper officers, who are to order ſuch repairs as may be neceſſary.

Within theſe ten days, a number of tranſports, to the amount of 16,000 tons, have been taken up at different ports in his Majeſty's ſervice.

By an account from Dublin, it is ſaid, that in the year 1771, there were ſtamped at the hall twelve millions of yards of linen cloth, in value near 700,000 l.

A letter from Scotland ſays, luxury was ſome time predominant in the ſouth, before it reached the banks of the Tweed; but it is now doubtful if even the banks of the Sein out-do us.

It is ſaid that the D. of C— aſked a great man in the Miniſtry, what he really thought of the State trial of of Denmark, whether the accuſation was juſt, or political? I conceive, Sir, anſwered the ambiguous courtier, the foundation of the trial is nothing but a Court intrigue.

A certain Great Lady is to make her firſt public appearance at Court (by permiſſion) on the approaching Birth-Day, for which occaſion a magnificent ſuit of jewels is beſpoken.

Three of the young Princes are, we hear, preparing for inoculation.

The Lovely Jane, Hill, a miſſing ſhip, from St. Croix, is ſafe arrived at Milford. Great inſurance had been made on this ſhip.

May 2. It is ſaid, that yeſterday orders were given to ſeveral of his Majeſty's domeſtics to be in readineſs to embark for Copenhagen, to conduct the Queen Caroline Matilda to Zell, in the Electorate of Hanover, which is fixed upon at preſent for the place of her reſidence. And that the ſame day orders were ſent to Capt. Hamilton, who is to have the command of one man of war and two frigates, to ſail the begining of next week for that purpoſe.

Notwithſtanding all the expences which Government has been put to, in fitting out an armament, we are now confidently aſſured that nothing but the cuſtomary ſupplies will be demanded from the Parliament; this advantage is derived from the prudent adminiſtration of Lord North, who, beſides avoiding the impoſition of any new burdens upon the ſubject, has paid off 1,800,000 l. of the national debt in the courſe of the paſt winter.

The ſtate of the nation, with which that great Miniſter yeſterday acquainted the Parliament, at the opening of the budget, is ſuch as muſt give univerſal ſatisfaction to the people, however intereſted writers may endeavour to ſhew us the happineſs of being miſerable; our public debt is reduced, our fleet is in a formidable ſituation, the army well diſciplined, and unanimity once more happily re-eſtabliſhed among us: theſe are real bleſſings, and if the opening of the ports ſhall fortunately produce plenty of proviſions, we ſhall reach the ſummit of political felicity, in ſpite of foreign foes and domeſtic incendiaries.

The preſs, which uſed to be under the ſevereſt reſtraints of Parliamentary authority in Ireland, is now ſo far emancipated as to be ſcurrilous beyond conception; every thing, from the loweſt mechanic to the chief Governor, is put into the news-papers; and, licentious as our's have been repreſented, they are comparatively innocent to thoſe of the ſiſter kingdom.

The report of Sir Robert Keith's return from Copenhagen as an intention of hoſtility againſt the Danes is entirely without foundation. All matters are now finally ſettled between the two courts, and if Sir Robert comes over for any time, it will be juſt as Sir Joſeph Yorke has done, merely on his own private affairs, with a view of returning the very firſt opportunity.

They write from the Hague, that the States General has reſolved to raiſe 1,742,018 Florins by a lottery.

May 4. We are aſſured, that the Select Committee, made to-day their firſt report concerning India affairs to the Houſe nearly in the following words—"That the reſolution in favour of Meer Jaffier, in 1757 was advantageous to the Company, and uſeful to this nation; but that the means by which it was effected were to the laſt degree corrupted, mean, wicked, and diſgraceful."

By a letter received at Amſterdam, dated April 22, it authenticated, that a Spaniſh frigate which arrived the week before at Ferrol, from Buenos Ayres, brought advice that the Portugueſe ſubjects, who ſettled at Rio de Janeiro, finding no redreſs to their grievances, and that nothing but one oppreſſion was to ſucceed another, took the reſolution to do that juſtice to themſelves which they could not obtain either from the King of Portugal or his Viceroy; and that when this frigate left the continent of the Brazils, the ſubjects at Rio de Janeiro had recourſe to arms, and that this dangerous inſurrection, it was thought, would not eaſily be quelled, at leaſt not without firſt ſacrificing the Viceroy, as a victim to the enraged and exaſperated inſurgents.

Advice is ſaid to be received by a veſſel from Jamaica, that the Jacob Theremin, after a ſmart engagement of near four glaſſes, was taken by a Spaniſh guarda coſta in Glorids Reef, near the Bay of Honduras, and carried into Campeachy. The Captain and crew are impriſoned.

We are informed, that this morning his Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, notified in form to our Court, that a ſuſpenſion of arms has actually taken place between the Turks and Ruſſians, and that a congreſs is already begun.

On Saturday, five waggons loaded with proviſions and other neceſſaries, were ſent from St. James's to Deal, to be put on board his Majeſty's ſhips deſtined for Denmark to conduct the Princeſs Carolina Matilda to Zell; and this day ſeveral of the officers belonging to the Board of Green-cloth were to ſet out to embark on board ſaid ſhips.

A letter from Altona, dated April 17, concludes thus, "This day's poſt from Copenhagen is not arrived here yet; but an expreſs is juſt come here; ſince which it is ſaid, that the K— of D——— is to be married to a Princeſs of Swedt. All things are now kept very ſecret."

Among many other improbable ſtories raiſed to the prejudice of the Q. of Denmark, is the following, ſaid to be in a letter from a Daniſh Merchant to his correſpondent in London.—"That on Chriſtmas-day laſt ſhe made Struenſee a preſent of a piece of new-faſhioned Engliſh ſilk to make him a bed gown; but Struenſee who it ſeems had a greater paſſion for a favourite Italian Actreſs, than for the young Queen, made a preſent of this Engliſh manufactured ſilk to this Actreſs; ſhe, proud and vain in her conqueſt, had it immediately made up, and appeared in all the public walks. The Q. happening one day to ſee her walking in the ſtreets in this acquired dreſs, ſtung with rage and jealouſy at her fair rival's ſuperior charms, inſtantly diſpatched ſome of her domeſtics with orders to tear the gown from off her back; the Royal orders were immediately carried into execution, and the lovely Actreſs was accordingly ſtripped ſtark naked in the public ſtreets, in the preſence of a thouſand ſpectators."

Carlton-Houſe is now fitting up with great magnificence for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. The additional furniture (though that in the Princeſs Dowager's time was very ſplendid) it is ſaid will amount to 15,000 l. and the Prince will reſide there the beginning of next winter, as by that time his houſhold will be thoroughly eſtabliſhed.

The Hon. Eaſt-India Company have reſolved to ſend a large quantity of ammunition, and a reinforcement of 8000 men, for the defence of their ſettlements in India.

May 5. A Gentleman who arrived on Sunday laſt, from Paris, brings advice, that the French King has been attacked with a ſudden illneſs, from which it is thought he cannot recover.

We are told, that orders have been ſent down to Chatham to unrig the men of war, which were ordered about a month ago to be fitted for foreign ſervice.

We are informed, that yeſterday the bankers engroſſed the greateſt part of the ſubſcription for lottery tickets, for it is ſaid, that four houſes have ſecured 40,000 tickets.

The ſubſcription for the lottery was filled in leſs than an hour; and the tickets ſold immediately after for 12 l. 19s. 6d.

Lord North was on Monday aſked, If the powers of Europe are all as peaceably inclined as he repreſented, where the neceſſity was of increaſing our force? To which the Stateſman replied, The beſt way of remaining unmoleſted, is always to be in readineſs for an enemy.

Extract of a private letter from the Hague, May 1.

"The poſt is juſt arrived from Copenhagen, ſince which it is reported that Count Struenſee is beheaded, and that Count Brandt has had his right hand cut off, and is condemned to perpetual impriſonment."

A correſpondent inſiſts, there is no truth in the report that five waggons, a faſhed marine, and a cart, all loaded with baggage, proviſions, and utenſils, ſet out from St. James's to Deal, in order to be embarked on board the ſhips and yacht preparing to ſail to Elſineur, to fetch away a certain unfortunate Lady; for it never can be ſuppoſed that the Miniſter would ſhew ſo much public reſpect to the ſiſter who abandoned matrimony for adultery, when he wiſhed to perſecute the brother upon his quitting a courſe of adultery for the marriage ſtate.

It is reported, when the Queen of Denmark arrives, ſhe is to go and reſide at Windſor with the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland; and the Royal brother and ſiſter are to make their appearance at Court together in a ſhort time after her arrival.

A correſpondent informs us, that by a letter received from Denmark, he finds the people of that kingdom felicitate themſelves upon the virtue of their Monarch; but he deſires to know, whether all the males about the Daniſh Court are as little guilty of the love of women as their King.

The King of France has given orders to coin in the mint at Paris 4250 marks of ſilver for the uſe of the colonies in the Leeward Iſlands.

Letters from Ireland ſay, oppreſſion and diſſipation muſt ſurely ruin this kingdom; the oppreſſed are leaving the iſland as faſt they can, and diſſipation will fit the reſt to follow them.

The St. Paul, Carpenter, from Montſerrat for London, laden with ſugar, and who was on ſhore at Dover, is ſafe arrived at her moorings this morning, without any damage.

We hear that cocking George, has diſcovered his *uſual foreneſs*, on the freedom he and his brother members have been treated with in a Poem juſt publiſhed, called The Senators; and yeſterday ſpoke to ſeveral members to ſecond him in a motion to call the author and publiſher to account. Amongſt the reſt, he applied to Charles Fox, who jocoſely anſwered him, Let them alone, George, *Printers*, you know are no game for you.

May 6. A correſpondent obſerves, that the malevolence of a corps, in proſecuting their old worn out commanding officer, with court martials, gives great diſguſt.

General Strode's gallant conduct at Carrickfergus againſt Thurot, will ſtand him in good ſtead, at the preſent criſis of his affairs.

The report of the Ducheſs of C—— having leave to appear at Court in that character the next birth-day, is without foundation.

We hear, that when Lady W——, pays her private viſits to the Royal Family, ſhe is always received by them in the title of Ducheſs of G———.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Saturday afternoon, half paſt two.

"The meſſenger returned from London laſt night with the late act of Parliament; when Britain was acquainted with this, he requeſted that he might be allowed to take his trial, which accordingly came on this morning early; and he is this moment found guilty upon the firſt indictment for forgery, and will certainly be hanged. He interrogated and croſs-examined the witneſſes himſelf with great acuteneſs, and through the whole trial betrayed a moſt daring reſolute diſpoſition."

Another letter from Briſtol mentions, that Britain has received ſentence of death; that Mr. Dunning, the Recorder, left him for execution, and on Monday returned to town.

The friends of a noble Nabob give out, that a certain Governor's mouth is now ſhut; and that we ſhall hear no more of his accuſations.

Colonel Burgoyne declared, Monday laſt, in the Houſe, that the Committee would deliver in a complete report before the riſing of Parliament.

In King William's time, it was proved, that the King and both Houſes of Parliament were bribed by the Eaſt-India Company.

It is ſaid, that the principal Nabobs have agreed, at a late meeting, to lay down their equipages, till the preſent ſtorm is over, to prevent their being pointed at.

Should the French King die of this preſent illneſs, it is apprehended that Lord North's prophecy of ten years peace will be fulfilled, in leſs than the ſpace of one: Lewis would carry with him all pacific meaſures to his grave. Nothing but a war can relieve France from her preſent wretched condition.

Many of Sir George Saville's admirers are ſurpriſed, that he has declined ſitting to enquire into the oppreſſions of Bengal. His natural love of liberty and juſtice, entitle mankind to expect from him an exertion againſt tyranny, wherever it is found.

Colonel Barre ſeems more cool in the enquiry, than at the beginning, and Sir William Meredith complains much of the preſent eaſterly winds.

A correſpondent, we apprehend ludicrouſly, aſks, whether *Sir Roger Dowlas*, whom the ſheep prevented Clive from taking in the field, was of the order of the *Bath*, or a ſimple Knight?

Some needy members, who paid for their ſeats, regret, that they are not of the preſent Committee; eſpecially Mr. Stephen Fox, who has been *awakened* into a ſenſe of his duty to his country.

We hear, that after the preſent enquiry is over, a motion will be made to *enquire* into the conduct of the German contractors, paymaſters, and agents, both at home and abroad.

It is remarkable, that Lord Clive, the night before the battle of the ſheep, called a council of war; and gave, contrary to the rules of war, *firſt* his opinion againſt fighting.

We are aſſured, that ſeveral ſocieties and clubs of Gentlemen, have come to a reſolution to admit no Nabobs into their company; ſtruck with the dirty tranſactions that daily come to light before the Committee.

The public expect great entertainment from Mr. Foote's new comedy called the Nabob; ſuch is the preſent abhorrence of eaſtern adventurers.

It is aſſerted with confidence, that the firſt puniſhment to be inflicted on ſuch Aſiatic delinquents as are in the Houſe, is expulſion.—Some have even added the pillory to this animadverſion on their crimes.

The preſent luxury of the times may be eaſily eſtimated from the maſquerade of laſt Thurſday evening. Two thouſand perſons at two guineas each, make four thouſand guineas; and if we rate the price of all the various dreſſes at three guineas each (the money demanded at Taviſtock-ſtreet for the uſe only of a domino) we ſhall immediately ſee that 10,000 guineas, beſides the expence of chair and coach hire, were laviſhed on the entertainment of a ſingle night, while our poor are abſolutely periſhing for bread in various parts of the kingdom.

May 7. This morning, at the court martial held at the Horſe-guards, Lieutenant General Strode began his defence; he pleaded a total want of knowledge with reſpect to the order for cloathing, but it is thought he will be obliged to pay the men the amount of their ſeveral ſhares in money.

We hear, that there hath been another earthquake at Liſbon, the particulars of which have not yet tranſpired.

They write from Liſbon, that 40 Jeſuits ſaid to be concerned in the attempt on his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's life, were executed there on the 23d of March laſt.

Lord North declares, that as his ſcheme for reducing the national debt has met with ſo much approbation from the Parliament, as to be adopted without any oppoſition, he will have ſome ſchemes ready for conſideration againſt the next ſeſſion, which, now that national unanimity is happily reſtored, will be highly ſerviceable to the kingdom.

Dublin, May 9. Hamilton and Miſkelly, two Captains of the inſurgents in the neighbourhood of Warringſtown, were on Monday evening laſt apprehended by a party of the army ſent from Lurgan by General Giſborne.

Cork, May 7. By letters from Liſbon, we are informed, that on the 5th of April laſt, at night, there was a very ſmart ſhock of an earthquake, and ſince ſeveral ſlight ſhocks, but happily no damage has been done, except throwing the people into great terror.

Wexford, May 10. Lord Kildare preſented to the Houſe a petition of ſundry merchants, importers of flaxſeed, ſetting forth the hardſhips they labour under from being obliged to anſwer for the growth of ſuch ſeed, ſince they cannot poſſibly do more than purchaſe the beſt they can get, and cannot inſure the changes of weather, difference of ſoil and culture, and the honeſty and fidelity of thoſe common people through whoſe hands it may paſs, between the importer and ſower. It concluded with praying ſuch relief as the Houſe in its wiſdom ſhould think meet; and then was ordered to lie on the table for the peruſal of the Members.

Belfaſt, May 15. On Sunday the 3d of May, the ſnow Betty, Greg, of Belfaſt, came through a fleet of 27 ſail of French veſſels, from 40 to 60 tons burthen, or upwards, about 4 leagues weſtward of Cape Clear, ſtanding in for the coaſt of Ireland; they appeared as if loaded when going into the Bays, but when coming out light: he attempted to ſpeak two of them, but when they obſerved that, they ſtood to the weſtward, and then to the ſouthward, in order to avoid coming near him. There were none but light winds, which cauſed him to ſee them ſo long in ſight, going in and out from the land.

BOSTON, *July* 8.

We hear from Providence, that the Indians applied to Sir William Johnſon, for revenge againſt the white man, who killed their brethren, and Sir William, not giving them the ſatisfaction they required, they have burnt his fine ſeat to the ground, and he has but juſt eſcaped with life.

July 9. Two Engliſh ſeamen arrived laſt week in a veſſel at Nantucket from the Havanna, where, we learn they had been impriſoned ſix or ſeven years; one of them came to town this week, and informs, that he was taken on the Spaniſh Main, and carried priſoner to the Havanna for being concerned in an illicit trade (as it is phraſed by thoſe who do not chuſe to reſent the behaviour of the Dons.) During his impriſonment he ſuffered many hardſhips, and at length growing old and infirm was releaſed. He ſays, there were forty-ſix ſtout able-bodied ſeamen impriſoned at at the Havanna, when he left it.

Monday arrived here the Fowey man of war from England.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 20.

By Capt. Davidſon, from Hiſpaniola, we learn, that Capt. All, in a brig belonging to Rhode-Iſland, bound to Cape Nichola Mole, was, on the 24th of June, caſt away on the Corcuſſes. The veſſel is entirely loſt, but the Captain and crew were taken up and carried to the Mole by a ſloop belonging to Providence.——We further learn, that Capt. Johnſton, from Georgia, arrived there, and informed Capt. Davidſon, that on his paſſage he ſpoke a brig from Jamaica for London, the Captain of which acquainted him, that he ſaw a ſloop in the Gulph, mounting ſeveral guns, who fired at and brought to three or four veſſels and boarded them: They attempted to board him, but he fortunately got away through the darkneſs of the night. They appeared to be pirates, as they hoiſted different colours.

On the 26th of June, the French General arrived at the Mole from Port au Prince, and declared to the Engliſh merchants and Captains of veſſels, that while they conformed to the limitations and reſtrictions preſcribed, the trade carried on by them there, ſhould meet with his protection and encouragement.

By Capt. Blewer, from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, we are informed, that the ſchooner Polly and Fanny, Capt. Buck, from this port, bound to Georgia, is put into that place by contrary winds, all well.

Capt. Higgs, from Porto Rico, ſailed in company with the ſloop Succeſs, Capt. Lawrence, for this port; and on the 14th inſt. in lat. 37, long. 73, ſpoke a ſhip from London for Virginia, but could not learn the Maſter's name.

Captain George from Londonderry, on the 4th ult. in lat. 48: 20, long. 34: 14, ſpoke a ſnow from Dominica, for Liverpool: On 17th, in lat. 42: 47, long. 53: 2, ſpoke a ſloop from Boſton for the weſtern Iſlands: On the 26th, in lat. 40: 47, long. 66: 55, ſpoke a brig from Virginia for London, out 24 days; and on the 8th inſt. in lat. 39: 37, long. 69: 9, ſpoke a ſhip and a brig from New-York for Boſton, 3 days out.

Capt. Sawyer, from North-Carolina, on the 8th inſt. about 15 leagues to the eaſtward of Cape Henry, ſpoke a ſchooner, from Virginia for Antigua, out one day; and on the 11th, in lat. 36: 6, he ſpoke a ſloop, from this port, for Cape Fear, all well.

The Charming Nancy, Captain Fell, from this port, is arrived at Dunkirk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sally,	T. Alberſon,	New-York,
Sloop Patty,	S. Corry,	North-Carolina,
Sch. T. Brothers,	C. Gale,	North-Carolina,
Sch. Pennſyl. Pac.	J. Dougherty,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Tryal,	J. Sawyer,	North-Carolina,
Brig Charleſtown P.	S. Wright,	South-Carolina,
Sloop Charm. Sal.	T. Dewick,	Virginia,
Sloop Betſy,	E. Waterhouſe,	North-Carolina,
Ship Roſe,	R. George,	New-Caſtle on Del.
Ship K. of Portu.	R. Bulkeley,	Valencia,
Brig Carpenter,	S. Williams,	Antigua,
Brig Friendſhip,	J. Blewer,	South-Carolina,
Sloop Dove,	J. Higgs,	Porto Rico,
Sl. Royal Windſor,	J. Gourly,	Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Betſey,	S. Williams,	Hiſpaniola,
Ship Charm. Peg.	S. Davidſon,	Hiſpaniola.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Nancy,	J. Hanſe,	Jamaica,
Ship Neſbit,	J. Green,	Liſbon,
Ship K. of Portu.	R. Bulkeley,	Liſbon,
Brig Charleſtown P.	S. Wright,	South-Carolina,
Brig Burke,	N. Valance,	Surinam.

CLEARED.

Ship Commerce,	C. Alexander,	Liſbon,
Sloop Hopewell,	W. Carliſle,	Dominica,
Brig Anna,	G. Carr,	Dominica,
Ship Boyne,	S. Conyngham,	Liſbon,
Sloop W. Relief,	C. Place,	Grenades,
Sloop Bentham,	B. Woods,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Friendſhip,	F. Chappell,	Newhaven,
Schooner Chance,	A. Bunting,	North-Carolina,
Sch. Pennſyl. Pac.	J. Dougherty,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Polly,	C. Gale,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Betſy,	E. Waterhouſe,	North-Carolina,
Brig P. of Wales,	W. Moore,	South-Carolina,
Ship Fame,	T. White,	St. Croix,
Brig Georgia Pac.	J. Souder,	Georgia,
Sloop Mary Ann,	C. Gilbert,	Virgin Iſlands,
Brig Hanover Pac.	W. M'Culloch,	Jamaica,
Sl. N. Carolina P.	A. Dyar,	North-Carolina.

The Public are cautioned to beware of Counterfeit Pennſylvania TWENTY SHILLING Bills, as ſome are paſſing among us, dated May 1, 1760; they are badly cut on copper-plate, and may eaſily be diſtinguiſhed, the paper looking whiter and ſmoother than the true Bills.

On the 7th inſt. the Managers of the Houſe of Employment, were pleaſed to nominate the following Gentlemen as Phyſicians to the Houſe, viz.

DR. T. BOND,	DR. EVANS,
DR. DUFFIELD,	DR. CLARKSON,
DR. RUSH,	DR. KUHN.

TO THE ENCOURAGERS OF LITERATURE.

THE Third Volume of BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES is now publiſhed, and the Fourth Volume being now in the preſs, will be publiſhed with great expedition: And as many of the Subſcribers to this Work have expreſſed an earneſt deſire for an American edition of——

An INTERESTING APPENDIX to Sir *William Blackſtone*'s Commentaries on the Laws of England.

CONTAINING,

I. Prieſtley's remarks on ſome paragraphs in the fourth volume of Blackſtone's Commentaries, relating to the Diſſenters.

II. Blackſtone's reply to Prieſtley's remarks.

III. Prieſtley's anſwer to Blackſtone's reply.

IV. The caſe of the late election of the county of Middleſex conſidered on the principles of the conſtitution and the authorities of law.

V. Furneaux's letters to the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone, concerning his expoſition of the Act of Toleration, and ſome poſitions relative to religious liberty, in his celebrated Commentaries on the laws of England.

VI. Authentic copies of the argument of the late Honourable Mr. Juſtice Foſter in the Court of Judges Delegates, and of the ſpeech of the Right Honourable Lord Mansfield in the Houſe of Lords, in the cauſe between the city of London and the Diſſenters.

*** The EDITOR, always attentive to the deſire of the Public, and ever willing to gratify the growing taſte for the advancement of literature in America, propoſeth to publiſh by Subſcription the above-mentioned Performances (Price One Dollar and One Half of a Dollar) in neat law-binding, in one volume royal octavo, printed on the ſame letter and paper with the American edition of ſaid Commentaries; therefore, all Gentlemen deſirous of forwarding this republication, by ſignifying their intention ſpeedily to thoſe Bookſellers who have ſupplied them with Blackſtone's Commentaries, will greatly oblige their moſt reſpectful ſervant,

Philadelphia, July 20, 1772. ROBERT BELL.

N. B. The lovers of religious freedom—the right of private judgment—and univerſal and impartial liberty in matters of conſcience—are requeſted to remember that the names of five hundred ſubſcribers will be neceſſary to carry on this undertaking.—They are alſo requeſted to obſerve, that thoſe who have not ſubſcribed for Blackſtone, may, if they pleaſe, encourage theſe curious controverſial tracts on civil and religious liberty, in which all mankind are intereſted.—And the Public are hereby notified, that as ſoon as the fourth volume of the Commentaries is finiſhed, the price of the ſet will be raiſed conſiderably above its preſent very moderate purchaſe.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Governor's Houſe, near the Falls of Schuylkill, TWO COWS, nearly of the ſame colour, being both ſpotted dun and white, one having a very little head and ears, and the other remarkable for its ſmall ſize. Whoever gives information where and by whom they are concealed, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH HILLBORN,

HATH removed his Store to the houſe where Benjamin Kendall lately dwelt, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, and next door to the Croſs-Keys Tavern; where he has for ſale, a Variety of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Alſo, a few Crates of Earthen-Ware well aſſorted.

ALL PERSONS having any Demands againſt the eſtate of DOCTOR THOMAS ANDERTON, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to ſend in their accounts properly atteſted, in order to be put in as ſpeedy a manner of payment as poſſible; and all ſuch perſons as are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

MARY ANDERTON, Adminiſtratrix.

THE PERSON who loſt a large Roll of Tickets, with the Scheme, called Shuter's Iſland Lottery, are deſired to enquire of the Printer concerning them.——The Perſon that exchanged his Hat on Wedneſday the 8th inſt. is likewiſe deſired to call on the Printer for his own, and leave the other, which will much oblige the owner.

FOR CAPE FEAR, NORTH CAROLINA,

THE SLOOP BETSEY, GABRIEL SIMPSON, Maſter; WILL ſail in three or four days. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at Penroſe's wharf, or to ANDREW MILLER in Queen-ſtreet.

For CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE

FRIENDSHIP,

JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter;

BEING conveniently and purpoſely provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sime's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf; who has for ſale, Carolina ſole leather, raw hides and rice.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Debford townſhip, Glouceſter county, on the 11th inſt. a certain JOSEPH WILEY, about twenty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, brown hair, long viſage, and darkiſh complexion. Had on when he went away, a new fur hat, light coloured homeſpun broadcloath coat and jacket, two new ſhirts, new leather breeches, blue and white ſtockings, and new ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid Wiley in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

NATHAN KIMSEY, Conſtable.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Kent county, on Delaware, on the 18th of May, 1771, an indented ſervant man, named JOHN HARWOOD, by trade a taylor, born in England, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, is a very ſmooth faced fellow, wears his own hair ſometimes tied behind, is very black, and has a pretty large ſcar upon his face. Had on when he went away, a large blue jacket made out of an old ſuperfine cloth coat, an under cloth coloured bath coating jacket, reddiſh coloured wilton breeches, a new raccoon fur hat, had very good ſhoes and ſtockings, and took with him ſome good ſhirts of different ſorts. He has work'd in many places of America, viz. in New-York, in Baltimore and Newton in Maryland, in Salem in the Jerſies, in Wilmington in New-Caſtle county, and in Virginia: He loves drink very much, and when in liquor ſwears and ſings: He has a large Roman noſe. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

N. B. He has been ſeen in Philadelphia about a month ago.

SALEM, *June* 20th, 1772.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from their bail, the 13th inſt. the following perſons, viz. DANIEL WHEATON, an ill looking fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, of a pale ſandy complexion, light hair a little curled, and about thirty years of age; he is a well made fellow, this country born, is very fond of ſtrong liquor, and is a little freckled in his face. He took with him a light coloured ſaggathy coat, a damaſcus jacket, an old hat, one or two check ſhirts, two pair of ſtrip'd trowſers, old ſhoes, and an old blue bath coating ſurtout coat. His other clothes not known.—ISAAC HILDEBRAND, about 30 years of age, a well made fellow, dark complexion, black hair; he is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, and this country born; he very ſeldom drinks ſtrong liquor. He took with him a light coloured wilton coat and jacket almoſt new, an old blue broadcloth coat that has been turned, white fuſtian breeches, thread ſtockings, an old hat, a blue bath coating ſurtout coat, a chocolate coloured Barcelona handkerchief, a black ditto, a pair of new pumps, one or two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, and ſome coarſe white ſhirts: His other clothes uncertain. He alſo took with him a new pine cheſt.———The above-mentioned Wheaton took his wife with him; ſhe is a ſmall woman, of a dark yellow complexion: Her clothes uncertain. They have both followed the water ſome time, and it is likely they have gone towards Carolina or Baltimore, as they have been there before.———Whoever takes up and ſecures the above deſcribed perſons, and confines them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either.

CURTIS TRENCHARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER wants about Thirty or Forty Negroes, from the age of ten to forty-five, field negroes, men or women; houſe negroes, men or women; ſhip-carpenters, ſail-makers, cooks, coachmen, young fellows that can ſhave and dreſs Gentlemen, and ſix watermen that have been uſed to go in ſmall veſſels. Alſo, a young Dutch ſervant lad, that can write, and capable of attending a bar in a public-houſe, and a Dutch woman that can cook well, &c. Any perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of, pleaſe to apply to me, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets, or at the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, from eleven to one o'clock.

BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.

WANTED,

A GENTLEMAN who underſtands the Languages, can be well recommended, and will undertake to teach a School, will meet with great encouragement by applying to JOHN DORSEY, Merchant, at Elk Ridge Landing, near Baltimore Town.

WILLIAM POWER,

WRITING-MASTER AND ACCOMPTANT,

FROM DUBLIN,

INTENDS to open a SCHOOL, on Monday the 3d of Auguſt next, in a very convenient room, at the back of the Fountain Tavern in Cheſtnut-ſtreet; where Youth will be qualified (after the moſt expeditious and approved methods) in writing all the modern hands with eaſe and elegancy; Book keeping, and ſome of the moſt uſeful branches of the Mathematics.

Mr. POWER flatters himſelf, as he has had great ſucceſs in teaching Youth of fortune and family hitherto, that his endeavours to merit the eſteem of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city (as a Writing-Maſter) will be crowned with ſucceſs.——He will not undertake to teach above twenty-five pupils in his ſchool, as the tuition of any more, would exceed his plan of rendering the utmoſt ſatisfaction to his employers.——His hours of teaching from eight to eleven forenoon, and from two to five o'clock in the afternoon; his leiſure will permit to give a few hours attendance on young Ladies and Gentlemen, either at boarding-ſchools, or in private families.

N. B. If the youth committed to his care do not improve agreeable to the reaſonable expectations of their parents, he will accept of no tuition-money.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES PEMBERTON, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to

SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Executor.

N. B. The remaining ſtock of goods belonging to the eſtate, conſiſting of a large aſſortment of Fine and Superfine Broadcloths and Rattinets of the beſt quality, will be ſold low for caſh or the uſual credit.

Lately Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

HENRY MILLER, IN RACE-STREET,

[Price NINE SHILLINGS. The London Edition ſells for FOURTEEN SHILLINGS.]

A COMPLETE

GERMAN GRAMMAR,

IN TWO PARTS.

THE FIRST PART

CONTAINING,

THE THEORY OF THE LANGUAGE

THROUGH ALL THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE SECOND PART IS

THE PRACTICE,

In as AMPLE a MANNER as can be DESIRED.

THE THIRD EDITION,

GREATLY ALTERED AND IMPROVED.

BY JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR, M. A.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING,

I. An Index of German Words ſimilar in ſound, but of different Orthography and Signification.

II. Names of the moſt common Occupations and Trades; as alſo, the Names of the Materials and Implements, *&c.* thereto belonging.

III. Explication of a German Proverb.

N. B. The APPENDIX is not in the London Edition.

*** In the Preface to the firſt edition of this Grammar, the Author ſays, "That thoſe who have a mind to learn fundamentally the *German Language*, will find ſuch plain and eaſy inſtructions, that even without a maſter they may at leaſt attain to read and underſtand it."

ANN PEARSON,

MILLINER,

HAVING removed from her late dwelling-houſe, and opened her ſhop, in the fifth houſe ſouthward of the Friends Meeting-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, will be much obliged to her former cuſtomers for a continuance of their favours; where they, and others, may be ſupplied with all kinds of Millinery and Linen Drapery Goods, as uſual, and on the loweſt terms for ready money.

JOHN ANTHONY BEAU,

A CELEBRATED CHASER,

In Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the new Lutheran Church being lately arrived in this city from Geneva,

TAKES this method to recommend himſelf to the favour of the Public, and acquaints them, that he performs all ſorts of chaſing-work, in gold, ſilver, and other metals, ſuch as, watch-caſes, coffee and tea pots, ſugar-boxes, cream-pots, &c. in the genteeleſt and neweſt taſte. All perſons who will honour him with their employment in any ſuch work, may be aſſured, that he ſhall uſe his utmoſt endeavours to give them univerſal ſatisfaction.

He likewiſe offers his ſervice to teach Gentlemen and Ladies DRAWING, and to give them the beſt principles to learn very ſoon, let it be in figures, ornaments, flowers, or deſigns for embroidering, &c. all at moſt reaſonable prices, and ſuch hours as beſt ſuits the ſcholars.

RED PORT,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY, IN BOTTLES,

TO BE SOLD BY

ISAAC GRAY.

N. B. This Wine is allowed by the intelligent in the human frame, to be the beſt adapted to this climate during the ſummer ſeaſon, of any wine whatever.——Other matters as uſual.

Cheſtnut-ſtreet, 1772.

WANTED,

AS an APPRENTICE to the DRY GOOD Buſineſs, in the wholeſale way, a Lad of fourteen or ſixteen years of age, to ſerve five or ſeven years, as may be moſt agreeable to his relations, who are expected to find him in every thing the whole of his apprenticeſhip; therefore, to prevent trouble, none need apply to the Printer upon any other terms.

M'ELROY AND FINLEY,

In SECOND-STREET, near CHESTNUT-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Beſides their uſual Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

A Neat Aſſortment of PERUKE-MAKERS TRIMMINGS; razor caſes, containing one, two, four or ſix razors, hone, oil bottle, ſtrope and ſciſſors; combs with or without caſes, pinching and toupee irons, powder knives, ſmall ſciſſors, Whitechapel blunts, ſhaving powder, ſcented ſoap, waſh-balls, tooth powder in bottles with ſponge bruſhes, London made pomatum, Palmer's beſt razors, ſtropes, bathing caps, ſhaving boxes with bruſhes, breaſt and Egint's flowers. Likewiſe, Green Tea, remarkably cheap, powder and ſhot, ſome few pounds of Battle's patent powder, and gun flints.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, the following LOTS:

A CERTAIN LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND, ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, on the north ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 23 feet, and in length or depth 90 feet, with a large three ſtory brick tenement thereon, 23 feet front, and 30 feet depth, having two rooms on a floor, and the kitchen in the cellar. One other large frame Tenement, three ſtory high, 20 feet long, and 12 feet wide, with a large oven, having a three feet alley, which ſerves both buildings. The ground is bounded ſouthward by the ſaid Plumb-ſtreet, eaſtward by ground now or late of Alexander Allair, northward by ground of John Jekyl, and weſtward by a houſe 15 feet by 90 feet in depth: The above is clear of ground-rent and the brick-houſe inſured from fire; which buildings would be very ſuitable for a baker. One other certain Piece of Ground, ſituate in Southwark, containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 16 feet 6 inches, and in length 200 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet continued, on the ſouth by ground of Alexander Huſton, on the weſt by ground now or late of Samuel Griſcom, and on the north by ground late of Benjamin Dawſon, deceaſed; ſubject to a yearly rent of 2 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Pennſylvania currency: Having a two ſtory brick kitchen thereon, and a cellar underneath, with room for the manſion-houſe, and a piazza in the front of the lot. The whole to be ſold by public ſale, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of July, between the hours of twelve and one. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above deſcribed Lots before the day of ſale, may apply to the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. John Inglis's.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable Plantation, commonly known by the name of the Neat Farmer's Plantation, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, on Salem road; containing One Hundred Acres, more or leſs, of Land and Meadow, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, and an excellent well near the door. Alſo, an apple orchard, and about ſixty acres of clear land, bounded by the lands of Alexander Randall, Eſq; William Trembell, Moſes Clava, and John Sauders; the property of William Scull of Pennſylvania, ſeized and taken in execution by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

PAUL FOOKS,

NOTARY AND TABELLION PUBLIC,

For the FRENCH and SPANISH LANGUAGES, PROFESSOR and ſworn INTERPRETER for the ſame,

GIVES NOTICE, that he has removed his Office from Front-ſtreet, into Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the houſe of Mr. John Inglis, and next door to Mr. Andrew Hamilton's; where he continues to draw French and Spaniſh Writings, as, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Accounts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the forms and uſages of the reſpective countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh Languages, in the greateſt purity and elegance, mornings and evenings.

LATELY IMPORTED FOR SALE BY

REBECCA KEARNY,

In Front-ſtreet, a bank-houſe, below Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a few doors from Mr. Wood the Clockmaker's corner, and oppoſite Mr. Hubley and Graff's ſtore,

LONDON double ſugar; Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe; complete and neat table and tea-table ſets of India China ware, with other large aſſortments of ſaid ware, conſiſting of burnt, enamelled, and blue and white long table and pudding diſhes of different ſizes; table, ſoup, butter, and bread and butter plates; ſauce boats and tea pots; ſugar diſhes with covers; cuſtard cups; tea cups and ſaucers, breakfaſt cups and ſaucers, and chocolate cups and ſaucers, with or without handles; half pint baſons, with or without ſaucers; pint baſons; quart, three pint, two and three quart and gallon bowls. Alſo, beſt London double flint, half pint, pint and quart decanters, carrafts and water cups; jelly and ſyllabub glaſſes, wine and ale glaſſes, tumblers, &c.

N. B. She alſo ſells, good in quality and genuine Madeira wine, French brandy, and Jamaica ſpirit.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 39.

TRUE PLEASURES *are rendered the* PURER *by a* MODERATE USE *of them.*

Not to turn human brutal, but to build
Divine on human, pleasure came from heav'n:
Pleasure first succours Virtue; in return,
Virtue gives Pleasure an eternal reign.

NIGHT THOUGHTS.

TO know how to moderate our desires, is going a great way in the path which leads to true happiness. The generality of men pass their lives in wishing for what they cannot obtain; or, if they obtain that wish, they presently form new ones: Their hearts are swelled with more desires than there are waves on the troubled ocean; some are confused, others hurtful, some horrid and detestable; some are ridiculous and senseless, while there are others conformable to reason and virtue. In fine, there is nothing, that is either allowable or criminal, but what is by turns the object of mens' wishes.

To expect that a man should have no desires, is the same thing as to require him to cease to be man; for there are many desires which are essential to his natural existence. These do no prejudice to his happiness, but, on the contrary tend to his preservation, and instruct him in what is necessary to it. To desire to eat, drink, sleep, or walk, when nature makes us sensible of hunger, thirst, drowsiness, uneasiness to be always sitting or lying down, is but natural. To wish the prosperity of our kindred, friends, and of good men, is acting according to reason; but there are other desires, which are as pernicious, and as much to be condemned, as these are useful and commendable; and nevertheless, as vicious and unreasonable as such desires are, they are so violent, that there is nothing in which a man will not attempt to satisfy them. He scours sea and land, exposes his life to war, violates friendship, paternal love, filial tenderness; betrays his country; abandons his religion and his God; and, after so many enormous crimes, it often happens, that he is justly punished, not only in being disappointed of what he desires, but in the loss of what he enjoys. By coveting superfluities, he deprives himself of necessaries; and fortune, from which he expected new favours, deprives him even of those for which he was obliged to nature. He torments himself to acquire riches, but remains poor, and loses his health. He hazards his life to gratify his boundless ambition; but though he has lost an arm perhaps, he is still only where he was: He has betrayed his friend, to make his court to his Sovereign; who loves the treason, while he hates the traitor: He has changed his religion, in hopes to be revenged on its professors; but is as much despised by those of the religion which he embraces, as by those of the religion which he quitted.

If men were not so blind as they are, they would not spend so great a part of a life so short, in an uneasiness betwixt the fears and hopes of satisfying their avarice or ambition: They would see, that the happiness they propose, is not in every thing of which they are desirous; they would know, that true human felicity consists in the tranquillity of the mind, and the health of the body, and that it is impossible to find it elsewhere; they would also be sensible, that the real demands of nature are but few, as a celebrated Poet observes,

"Man's rich with little, were his judgment true,
"Nature is frugal, and her wants are few;
"Those few wants answer'd, bring sincere delights,
"But fools create themselves new appetites.
"Fancy and pride seek things at vast expence,
"Which relish not to *reason* nor to *sense*:
"When *surfeit*, or *unthankfulness*, destroys
"In *nature*'s narrow sphere, our solid joys,
"In *fancy*'s airy land of noise, and show,
"Where nought but dreams, no real pleasures grow.
"*Like cats in air-pumps*, to subsist we strive,
"On joys too thin to keep the soul alive."

Nature, in order to be preserved from distress, needs no stately palaces, nor spacious gardens adorned with statues of marble and brass; but is satisfied with the natural tapistry of the tender grass, and enjoys all the comforts of health near some fresh-running stream, and under the covert of trees. Why does man form so many schemes to obtain grandeur, which is no conducement to happiness, and which cannot procure him either health or peace of mind? Montaigne, whom the French are obliged to for having taught them to think, gives us a very true and edifying description of the miseries of the great: "Do fevers, gout, and apoplexies, says he, spare them any more than us? When old age hangs heavy on a Prince's shoulders, can the yeomen of his guard ease him of that burden? When he is terrified with the approach of death, can the Gentlemen of his bed-chamber comfort and fortify him? When jealousy, or any other caprice, fills his brain, can our compliments and ceremonies restore him to good humour? The canopy of the bed he lies on, embroidered ever so much with gold and pearl, has no virtue against the colic. At the least twitch of the gout, what signifies it to be called Sire and Majesty? Does he lose it by the remembrance of his palaces and grandeur? If he be angry, can his being a Prince keep him from looking red, or turning pale and grinding his teeth like a madman? The prick of a pin, or the least passion of the soul, is enough to deprive a man of the pleasure of being sole Monarch of the world."

Nature is easy to be satisfied with regard to the understanding, as to the body; in order to render the mind contented and tranquil, it is not necessary to possess great employments, to enjoy vast wealth; it is sufficient for us to love virtue, and to know how to be satisfied with a little, because it is but little that we really want. In proportion as we retrench ourselves, all that heaven grants us besides is superfluity. The more we wish to acquire, the more we want, and the farther we deviate from that happiness we aim at. What felicity can greatness give us, that is not to be met with in a middle state? Whoever knows how to limit himself to a moderate fortune, is truly rich. If a man measures his necessities by nature, he will never be poor; if by opinion he will never be rich. A man need not be a Philosopher to learn to contemn grandeur, and to know of what little avail riches are to the attainment of true happiness; he need only examine what such wealth and grandeur amount to in the end; for, in fine, if it be evident to him, that they cannot procure real felicity, but are often pernicious to the owners, he will be convinced that a condition where a man has barely what is necessary, is preferable to a state of superfluity. Let us only consider what advantage Great Men can possibly reap from their wealth and grandeur; if their aim be to save their riches, or to increase them, it gives them a thousand uneasinesses; and, if they desire to make a good use of them, and distribute them prudently and according to their own opinion, they subject them to infinite cares and most vexatious perplexities; nor is their grandeur less a burden to them than their wealth. If a King be virtuous, he is unavoidably taken up continually with the government of his state, he is under a necessity of being watchful for the happiness and preservation of his people, and must consider himself as the father of a family obliged to maintain peace and plenty among his children. If this King be not virtuous, he is nevertheless obliged to act for his subjects out of state policy, though not from any love that he bears them; his fear, lest his neighbour should rob him of part of what he enjoys, is enough to give him a thousand uneasy thoughts. Thus every Sovereign is necessarily exposed by his condition to a thousand cares, from which a private person is exempted; it is therefore senseless to desire the state of a Sovereign, and to think it more capable of rendering us more happy, than that of a man, who, far from noise and free from ambition, lives contented with what he has, and looks upon health the most precious boon of heaven, next to virtue.

Whatever a man enjoys, he is unhappy, so long as he desires an addition to it; his greediness to obtain what he covets, hinders him from having a true relish of what he possesses. He is a slave to his desires; then it is that he thinks superfluous wealth necessary; and his fancy, which is continually brooding new wishes, drags him to a precipice, which has no bottom or banks where he can stop: But, when a man is contented with what he enjoys; when he has within himself what the covetous and ambitious think to find in the fortune which they pursue; he knows the full value of what goods he has, and enjoys them with that pleasant tranquillity which renders them more pure and delicate. The covetous man, who travels through the greatest part of the globe to enrich himself, knows not the sweetness of sleep like that citizen who lives quietly in his own house. The farmer grudges the time he abandons to rest, as so much time lost in the improvement of his affairs; and, drowsy as he is, he gets up early in the morning. The other sleeps quietly as long as he will; and, when he awakes, his mind and his body are refreshed by the rest which he has taken: He is quiet, he laughs, eats, drinks, and, in short, does every thing with pleasure; while the covetous man, being quite worn down with fatigue, finds no relish in what he eats, is in an ill-humour, is angry or uneasy at the least trifle, and spits the bitterness of his gall upon all pleasures, which the man, who desires but little, enjoys without alloy.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SCIENCE.

AN IRREGULAR ODE.

SCIENCE! the source of all our earthly joys—
The blooming bud of hope; that negligence destroys!
Celestial muse! descend and sing!
Faintly tune the warbling lyre;
Now with softness touch the string!
Now the heav'nly notes inspire!
At our voices,
Art rejoices,
And the Muses are on fire,

Softer! softer still and sweeter,
Let the sound be fine and clear;
Nought can be for *Science* fitter
Than a solitary sphere.
Learning there, is not confounded,
But by murm'ring streams surrounded—
Wanton *zephyrs* gently blowing—
And the heads of *osiers* lowing—
Seem to bid all art defiance;
Then, how sweet!—how sweet is *Science!*
The Muses now merrily dance on the ground,
And the hills and the vallies all echo around,
For *Science* in rapture, by *silence* is crown'd.

Hark, o'er the grove! At distance now I hear
The harp of *Reason* sounding in my ear;

See the blooming beauteous creature!
Mounting on seraphic wing!
How exact is every feature!
Hear the angel sweetly sing!—
Come and taste the rising joy,
That awaits Minerva's call!
Pleasures that can never cloy,
SONS *of* SCIENCE WELLCOME ALL!

R.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living at Clomell, in the Jersies, on the first inst. a servant man, named HUGH BURNS, about five feet six or seven inches high, of a dark complexion, with short black hair. Had on an old wool hat; a light coloured blue coat; a light coloured inside jacket, without sleeves, and the fore part of the skirts made round; two pair of trowsers made of striped ticken; an old coarse linen shirt, and a pair of good pumps. Said fellow served the first part of his time with one Cumming, a tinker in Bucks county, and has often travelled through many parts of this country with tin-ware; he has likewise been at Carolina, and came from Charles-Town, aboard of a sloop about nine weeks ago, and pretends to be a seaman. It is probable he may try to get away on board of a vessel, or gone to Maryland to the harvest: He may have a pass with him from Carolina, which he got before he was my servant. Whoever takes up said Hugh Burns, and brings him to Thomas Mullan, in Front-street, or confines him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

LUKE M'CABE.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber lately, living at Wilmington, JAMES KILPATRICK and JOHN MACCLEAN. Kilpatrick is about 5 feet 9 inches high, a thin man, has small-pox marks in his face, and brown or pale hair. Had on, when he went away, a light coloured slip-on, and a brown coat, both much wore. MacClean is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and has an iron coloured face. Had on brown clothes, and wore a wig, or a cap; but the wig was a little weatherbeaten, or turned brown. Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to Mr. John Taylor, Merchant, in Front-Street, Philadelphia, or secures them in any of his Majesty's goals, so that their master may have them again, shall receive the above reward, or Two Dollars for each of them, paid by

CHARLES WILSON.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the 15th of June, from the Subscriber, living at my Lady's manor, near St. John's Chapel, Fork Gunpowder, Maryland, an indented servant man, named GEORGE BURN, between 20 and 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a fair complexion, has a scar across his nose, and his head shaved. Had on and took with him, two dark coloured wigs, one curl'd and the other cut; a felt hat half worn; a country cloth coat, of a light colour, lined with homespun white flannel, with white metal buttons; a short blue jacket; old buckskin breeches; a holland shirt and two country linen ditto; country trowsers, much worn; country shoes and pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, if ten miles from home Fifteen Shillings; if twenty miles Thirty; if out of the county Forty, and if out of the Province the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS GALLOWAY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DOCTOR RALPH ASHETON,

HAVING removed his shop into Second-street, opposite the New-Market, begs leave to inform his former customers, and the Public, that he proposes to undertake the cure or relief of all diseases, incident to the human body, which he, upon examination, shall judge within the reach of medicine. He cures the Venereal Disease, attended with the worst of symptoms, in a new, safe, expeditious and secret manner, upon the most reasonable terms; as also, the Intermitting Fever, vulgarly called the Fever and Ague, in a few days without the use of the Bark, Fluxes, Coughs, &c. Constant attendance will be given at his shop, from six o'clock till nine in the morning, and from six till ten in the evening. He will undertake the cure of any disease, that upon examination he shall think remediable——No cure no pay.——To the poor he gives his advice *gratis*.

JUST IMPORTED BY

JOSEPH CARSON,

In the Minerva, Capt. Tillett, from London, and the Severn, Capt. Hathorn, from Briſtol; and now opening at his ſtore on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, and next door to Mr. Benjamin Harbeſon's,

A LARGE, NEAT and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN AND EAST INDIA GOODS,

SUITABLE to the SEASON,

Which he propoſes to ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, with ſuitable trimmings to match ditto, double milled drab cloths, German ſerges and ſaggathies, wilton cloths, rattinets and ſhalloons, durants and tammies, ſtrip'd, plain and check'd camblets and camblettees, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, dorſettees and poplins, black bombazeens and crapes, brocaded Queen's ſtuffs, black ſerge denims, cotton and India jeanets, black everlaſtings, black, blue, pink, crimſon and cloth coloured half yard and half ell wide calimancoes and ruſſels, chintſes, cottons and calicoes of the neweſt and neateſt patterns, curtain ditto, German and Scotch oznabrigs, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, brown hollands, brown and white Ruſſia drilling, dowlas and Prince's linens, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 7-8ths, 3-4ths wide, 10 and 11 nails cotton checks, furniture ditto, dimities and drawboys, Flanders ticks and bed-bunts, tweelled and collar velvets, velverets and velvelures, womens' cloth and ſilk cardinals, ſattins and peelongs of various colours, mantuas and modes of various colours, ell wide perſians and farſenets, China taffeties, bengals and nankeens, flowered and ſpotted bandanoes, lungee and new ſilk romals, French and cotton ditto, graſs and Turkey ditto, Barcelona, Spittalfields and Spaniard ſilk handkerchiefs, ſtriped and flower'd ſilk gauze ditto, check, linen and Pruſſian handkerchiefs, flower'd, ſpotted, and tape bordered kenting ditto, a large quantity of fine lawn, copper-plate, blue, purple and red handkerchiefs, flowered and plain ſilk gauze and lawn aprons, book muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, flower'd, ſpotted, ſtriped and plain kentings and humhums, needle-wrought and covered baſket buttons, gold and ſilver baſket ditto, coat binding and ſcarf twiſt, brown and white buckram, beſt baladine and taylors ſewing ſilks, nuns, Scotch and coloured threads, broad ſilk knee garters, ſilk fringe, gimp and blond lace, a great variety of ſattin, paduaſoy, figured and tinſel ribbons of the neweſt and beſt faſhion, womens' Briſtol ſhoes, mens', womens' and boys cotton, thread and worſted hoſe, worſted breeches patterns, men and womens' leather, ſilk, cotton and thread gloves and mits, fans, oſtrich plumes, feathers, garnets, Bugle's and pound beads, hat linings, buttons, loops and cocking, gold bands and gold and ſilver lace, felt and caſtor hats, Leghorn chip and ſilk hats, ivory and horn combs, and combs in caſes, pins, Whitechapel ſquare and common needles, a great variety of cutlery, cotton and tow cards, G. B. wool and clothiers ditto, paſteboards and writing-paper, horſe, chaiſe and hunting whips, bullet, ivory and horn headed rattans, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 *d.* nails, F and FF gun-powder and oil flints, ſhot and bar lead, ſcythes and ſickles, frying-pans, London pewter diſhes, plates, tankards, mugs and ſpoons, ſilver watches, black pepper, nutmegs and cinnamon, cloves and mace, ground ginger, Holman's London ink-powder, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

SPIRIT OF LIBERTY;

OR,

JUNIUS's LOYAL ADDRESS.

Being a key to the Engliſh Cabinet; or, an humble diſſertation upon the rights and liberties of the ancient Britons; with a political tale upon the characters of an arbitrary Miniſtry both in church and ſtate, and the unhappineſs that flows therefrom to every thing that is dear to us and our children, as to the ſtrength of the conſtitution, the ſpirit of the laws, the lives, liberties, and privileges of the people.

HUMBLY ADDRESSED to his MAJESTY.

Secure the Muſe *may ſport with names of Kings,*
But MINISTERS, *my friends, are dangerous things:*
Dangerous, indeed—why ſhould we think it ſtrange,
To ſee the SENATE *ſink into a change?*

BY JUNIUS, JUNIOR.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A POLEMICAL TALE; or, the CHRISTIAN'S WINTER PIECE: Wherein the great contention among the Chriſtians is decided, reſpecting the ancient Magna Charta of the city of Salem: In which the ſpirit, liberties, laws, and dignities of that ancient city are again revived, and ſet forth in their primitive beauty and order.

The whole being an enigmatical key to the original riſe, progreſs, and ſacred treaſures of theſe ancient people, who were firſt called Chriſtians at Antioch.

Theſe, ſays the Prophet, *where have they been?*——
I would ſay, as Elihu in another caſe, *I alſo will ſhew my opinion.*

We call our fathers fools—ſo wiſe we grow,
No doubt our wiſer ſons will think us ſo.

POPE.

LONDON:

Printed for J. WHEBLE, in Pater-noſter-row; and ſold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the Tenth Day of AUGUST next,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF DRUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, and PATENT MEDICINES, belonging to JOHN DAY, and Co. in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The Sale will begin at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold.

Thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of one hundred pounds, or upwards, may have three years credit, on giving good ſecurity, either in the province of Pennſylvania or Weſt-Jerſey; the firſt year will be allowed free of intereſt: And ſuch who may chooſe to pay immediate caſh, ſhall be entitled to eight *per cent.* diſcount.

The quantities are large, and the aſſortment general, and will be divided into lots to ſuit either Druggiſts or Practitioners.

The Drugs are engaged beſt in kind, and every preparation equal in quality to thoſe ſold at Apothecary's Hall. The doors will be opened three days before the ſale, that ſuch Gentlemen, who incline to purchaſe, may have an opportunity of deliberately inſpecting the ſeveral articles, and making aſſays of them.

As the Company are about to quit buſineſs, owing to the acting partner's being under a neceſſity of going to England, they therefore requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them, to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and all perſons having demands againſt the Company, are deſired to ſend in their accounts for payment.

Catalogues, with the quantities in each lot, will be ready to be delivered a week before the ſale, to whoever may pleaſe to ſend for them.

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS,

Greatly improved, and allowed by complete judges to be equal to moſt imported from England, is now only to be ſold by wholeſale and retail, at the American Flint Glaſs Store, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, by

CAUFFMAN AND FEGAN,

Where they have juſt now opened a large and general Aſſortment of that Manufactory, *viz.*

DOUBLE and ſingle flint glaſs, four, three, two and one quart decanters with ſtoppers, pint and half dint ditto, ſugar loaf and round ditto, double and ſingle flint tumblers, half pint, gill, half and 1-fourth gill ditto, enamelled and twiſted wines, plain ditto, enamelled and twiſted maſons, common and common twiſted ditto, proof glaſſes, blue and plain flower pots, lemonaded canns of all ſorts, muſtards of all ſorts, ornamented candleſticks, and plain ſervers, common and enamelled ditto, wine, water and cyder ditto, ſyllabubs with one handle, ditto with two handles, bubbled button jellies, common acorn ditto, bell bowl jellies, enamelled ſmelling bottles, common and twiſted ditto, jacony ſalt ſellers, enamelled ditto, twiſted and plain crewets with ſtoppers, tale and flint crewets, inks of all ſorts, enamelled and plain three footed cream jugs, blue and plain enamelled ſalts, all ſorts of phials for druggiſts, great and ſmall glaſſes ſuitable for lapidaries to cut, and a great variety of other glaſſes too tedious to inſert.

The Public may be aſſured, that no other glaſs of any kind will be kept or ſold at ſaid ſtore. From the great experience that the proprietor of this manufactory, Mr. Henry William Stiegal has of the patriotic ſpirit of the Gentlemen in Pennſylvania and the provinces adjacent, he flatters himſelf, that it will meet with ſuitable encouragement.——All orders and patterns ſent to the ſtore, ſhall be accurately forwarded, and complied with at the manufactory or at the ſtore, from time to time.—Storekeepers, tavern-keepers and retailers, will be completely ſupplied, much lower than importation price, for caſh or ſhort credit.————3 *d.* per pound paid for old flint glaſs, at the ſtore, in glaſs.

N. B. Said Cauffman and Fegan have for ſale, ſpirits, rum, molaſſes, Liſbon and Malaga wines, ſugars and ſpices of all kinds, tea, coffee, cotton, chocolate, bar iron of the beſt quality and warranted good on delivery. Alſo, Dry Goods of all kinds, imported in the ſnow Molly Capt. Woodhouſe, from Liverpool. Likewiſe, Liſbon and Liverpool ſalt.

SADDLES,

OF ALL SORTS, MADE AND SOLD BY

WILLIAM BEDFORD,

Near the DRAW-BRIDGE, PHILADELPHIA;

WHO takes this method of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen and ladies, ſtorekeepers, maſters of veſſels, ſhallops, and others, who have favoured him with their cuſtom; he hopes for a continuance of their favours, aſſuring them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give ſatisfaction. He has now on hand a very large and neat aſſortment of work, freſh made up, viz. ſquare cantle or Engliſh ſhape ſaddles, with hogſkin, buckſkin, and neats leather ſeats, hunting ſide ſaddles, cloth, velvet, pluſh or buckſkin ſeats, demi peaks and half peaks, demi ſide ſaddles, common ditto of cloth, pluſh or buckſkin, breaſted or pad ſaddles, Kings and common hunting ditto, portmanteau ditto, carrying ſaddles for Indian traders, portmanteaus, ſaddle-bags, bridles, cart gears of all ſorts, military furniture, piſtol bags of all kinds, which with the ſaddles above are fringed, laced or bound with leather, &c. &c.

N. B. All which he is determined to part with at the moſt reaſonable rates. Thoſe gentlemen ſtorekeepers, who buy to ſell again, may expect a conſiderable abatement; and all others who apply, ſhall have them as low as any ſaddler in this city ſhall be able to ſell of the like goodneſs.

TO-MORROW, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the Corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS.

WILL BEGIN THE SALE OF

A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE.

*** Alſo, excellent Claret in bottles and caſks.

N. B. He intends to continue his Vendue every Tueſday.

JOSEPH HASTINGS, Son to DAVID HASTINGS, late of Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, is deſired to make application to THOMAS M'CLURE and SAMUEL DALE, Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of DAVID HASTINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 12th*, 1772.

THE

AUTHOR

OF THE

COMPLETE SURVEYOR,

TO THE

PUBLIC IN GENERAL

AND TO THE

SUBSCRIBERS IN PARTICULAR.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to return you my moſt ſincere thanks, for the honour you have done me, in promoting and encouraging my intended publication on Surveying; but, give me leave at the ſame time to inform you, that, though I was in great hopes of being able to have ſent it to the preſs before this time, yet on enquiring into the number of ſubſcribers in the country, I find that (notwithſtanding I have received upwards of two hundred myſelf, beſides what have been received by others) the number in the whole falls conſiderably ſhort of my expectations.

As this work will be large, and the expence of printing it conſiderably greater than would be defrayed by the preſent number of ſubſcribers, I have been adviſed to delay the printing of it a little longer than I intended, fearing I might perhaps be a loſer by proceeding too haſtily.

The preſent deficiency in the number of ſubſcribers, I look upon, as owing rather to my being unknown, than to the want of a ſpirit of encouragement in the public; but, as my Manuſcript Copy has met with the approbation of ſome of the beſt judges of theſe matters in America, *viz.* the Right Hon. the Earl of Stirling, Mr. Colden, Mr. Rittenhouſe, and Mr. Lukens, I hope all objections ariſing from my name not being yet ſufficiently known, may be hereafter laid aſide, and that the public will be pleaſed ſpeedily to encourage a work of ſo uſeful a nature, and enable me to lay it before them with expedition.

His Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Governor of New-Jerſey, has been pleaſed to favour me with a manuſcript Eſſay on the Variation of the Needle, written by the late Mr. Lewis Evans, which will alſo be inſerted in this work, (by his Excellency's permiſſion) a matter which the public have long wiſhed for, and which, I hope, will be an additional inducement for many Gentlemen in America, to encourage this publication, particularly thoſe who had the pleaſure of being acquainted with that ingenious Gentleman when living.

In the mean time, I beg leave to offer my ſervices in ſurveying, laying out, or dividing tracts of land; eſtabliſhing the boundaries of provinces, or any other important lines, either on the common or on aſtronomical principles.

Thoſe Gentlemen who will be pleaſed to favour me with their commands in this way, in any part of North-America, may depend upon having their work performed with accuracy, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by

Their obliged and moſt humble ſervant,

S. GALE.

††† He is to be found at Mr. Timothy Berrett's, Japanner in Arch-ſtreet.

RECOMMENDATIONS of the above WORK.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy, of the work he propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription on the ſubject of Surveying, and do believe, it will be a very uſeful work to moſt of the Surveyors in North-America, as well as others who are deſirous of making themſelves acquainted with both the theory and practical part of that art.

February 26th, 1772. STIRLING.

NEW-YORK, *Feb. 26th*, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſuch parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy, as relates to practical ſurveying in America (which has been omitted in the former authors) and I find it to be well handled, and worthy of the encouragement of the public.

ALEXANDER COLDEN,

Surveyor-General of the colony of New-York.

HAVING peruſed all the moſt material parts of Mr. Gale's manuſcript copy of the Complete Surveyor, I beg leave to recommend it as a work, in my opinion, well deſerving the encouragemenr of the public.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 9th*, 1772.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 10th*, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral parts of SAMUEL GALE's manuſcript copy of the Complete Surveyor, and am fully convinced, that the rules therein laid down in practical ſurveying, and correctly calculating the areas of ſuch ſurveys when made, eſpecially that part relating to ſurveying our rough lands in America, may be of great advantage to thoſe concerned in ſurveying, as well as others; and therefore think it deſerves public encouragement.

JOHN LUKENS,

Surveyor-General of Pennſylvania.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Meſſ. Hall and Sellers, and Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, Meſſ. Bradfords, at the London Coffee-Houſe and Mr. R. Bell, at the late Union Library, Philadelphia; Mr. Matthias Slough, Lancaſter; Mr. James Pollock, Carliſle; George Wood, Eſq; Bedford; Mr. Joſeph Pennock, Eaſt Marlborough, Cheſter County; Mr. Iſaac Collins, Burlington; Mr. Zachariah Roſſel, Mount-Hally; Mr. Hugh Gaine, and Meſſ. Noel and Hazard, New-York; Mr. Alexander M'Mechan, Baltimore; Mr. Richard Draper, Boſton; Mr. Robert Wells, Charleſtown, South-Carolina; Mr. Alexander Phœnix, Savanna, in Georgia; and by all the Bookſellers and Printers in America.

JULY, 1772. NUMB. 40.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL Packet. THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 27th, 1772.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

ON THE EFFECTS OF ADULATION.

THE firſt impreſſions, I have been told, are the deepeſt. I find it true by experience; the impreſſions I received at three years old are not effaced at forty. How the diſtant ſcene riſes to my retroſpective view! Not to be tedious, my nurſe firſt taught me to flatter. The poor old woman never attempted to waſh my face, or to comb my hair, without the ſoothing expreſſion of, "There's a dear; let me waſh its pretty face." "There's a ſweet creature." And numberleſs other endearing phraſes, to the like purpoſe. When I grew a little older, I ſtill perceived that I never was ordered to do any thing without a little bit of flattery tacked to the command. My ſchool miſtreſs bid me ſay, A by itſelf A, and always added, "There's a good boy." My father, my mother, my relations, all addreſſed me in the ſame ſtyle. My aged grandfather too, how well I remember the hoary ſage! whilſt I was innocently aſking him why he ſhook his head always, would often put his hand in his pocket, and gave me a penny, becauſe I was a brave boy. Theſe praiſes, though they were only words of courſe, as I ſince learned, they gave me great pleaſure; and I found myſelf always diſpoſed to love the perſon that beſtowed them on me. I was artful; I thought I might rule others by the ſame means by which others ruled me, nor was I deceived in the ſequel. However, I had not then many opportunities to try the experiment.

I had an aunt, whoſe ill fortune it was not to be able to get a huſband; and therefore, as is uſual, ſhe was called an old maid before time had made her an old woman. Old Maids ſeldom deſpair till they have arrived at their grand climacteric. Hence we often ſee Ladies of fifty in the garb of ſixteen. My aunt was one of theſe. It happened one day, while I was playing near her toilette, and ſhe was repairing the depradations which nature had made in her face by the help of art, that I unmeaningly (it certainly muſt have been unmeaningly) cried out, "Law, aunty, what a pretty noſe you have got! your hand his whiter than mine." I had no ſooner uttered theſe words, than ſhe ſnatched me up in her arms, and almoſt ſtifled me with kiſſes. Every day after that lucky moment ſhe continued to ſhow me new marks of her affection, ſpoke well of me, and was continually ſaying, that I made ſenſible remarks much above my years. I was aſtoniſhed at this alteration: She had always before looked upon me with indifference and hatred; and indeed, few old maids, I have ſince obſerved, are remarkably fond of children. However, as I did not want penetration, I ſoon diſcovered that it was my flattery which had gained her favour; and now it was that I reſolved to make flattery the ruling principle of my conduct, in future life.

When my father thought me of proper age to go to ſchool, he put me to one of thoſe ſchools in which youth are qualified for, in ſhort, every thing you can mention. A ſchool I ſhould not call it: The refined ideas of the maſter looked upon this as too groſs an appellation; and therefore, to prevent miſtakes, he had inſcribed over the portal of his manſion, in large golden letters, "The Academy." To return from the digreſſion, at my Academy I ſoon found that the art of tickling was not unknown to my teachers. Whenever my couſin Tom, or my good aunt Deborah, came to ſee me, and enquire, as their way is, how I went on, they were ſure to hear, in the moſt extravagant terms, of all my good qualities. The Uſher obſerved, "That Maſter Billy was the fineſt youth that ever he ſet his eyes on." My Miſtreſs chucked me under the chin, and ſaid, "It has got a pretty face of its own, bleſs it." My Maſter, patting me on the head, and looking earneſtly at me, uſed to cry, "It really is ſurpriſing, ſuch a proficiency in ſo ſhort a time! But nature has been partial; and to be ſure I take a great deal of pains with him, that I do, and the child takes vaſtly to his book." Theſe, and many other encomiums, were given to me whenever my friends paid me a viſit; but, alas! after the vaſt ideas I had been taught to form of myſelf, my friends were no ſooner gone, than, lo! I ſunk to the condition of another boy. Notwithſtanding my great talents, my beauty, and all the praiſes which had been laviſhed upon me, poor I underwent the correction of the rod, and was called dunce from morning till night. I comforted myſelf as well as I could; nor indeed had I much reaſon to grieve, ſince my friends were pleaſed, though deceived; and I got half a crown, when otherwiſe I ſhould have got but ſixpence, and perhaps only a kiſs and a farewell.

My Maſter's flattery, ſucceeded ſo well that I was confirmed in the principle which I had been led into by my aunt, my nurſe, &c. I therefore reſolved to try my ſkill among my ſchool fellows. I ſoon found my ſchemes ſucceed to admiration, but then I was obliged to uſe a great deal of addreſs in conducting them. My way was to diſcover their ruling paſſions and inclinations. I never commended the ſurly boy for his good nature, but I commended him for that which he took pride in, his gravity and auſterity. I never praiſed the idle fellow for his diligence and learning: No, thoſe he deſpiſed; but I praiſed him for his vivacity and gaiety. In a word, I always tickled the place moſt tickliſh. Wherever I found vanity, I fed her plenteouſly. The advantages I enjoyed by this conduct are innumerable; each individual looked upon me as his particular friend. Indeed, I had endeavoured by my flatteries, to make him look upon me as ſuch; conſequently, in all diſputes, both parties readily conſented to refer the points in controverſy to my arbitration, each imagining I had a particular biaſs to himſelf. Thus I enjoyed a ſuperiority over all my fellows, which gratified my pride not a little. I was beloved and careſſed by all; no tales were told of me. I muſt own that I learned a great deal of wiſdom at ſchool; not from my book (there, to my ſhame be it ſpoken, I was a dunce) my wiſdom was not the wiſdom of the ſpeculative philoſopher, but that of the worldly wiſe man.

I always conſidered a ſchool as the copy of the world. All the vices and follies of the great original are there painted in miniature. Though the picture is ſmall, the characters are drawn to the life. I was now at the eve of launching into the great ocean of the world, and I pleaſed myſelf with the thoughts of being poſſeſſed of a ſecret that would ſteer my little bark clear of every rock. I had been told from my cradle, that I ſhould be a ſoldier. Eſcaped from ſchool, I thought the happy time was arrived at length. How tranſported was I with the thoughts of wearing a ſword and a red coat! But, beſides theſe, I had more ſubſtantial allurements: I thought the military profeſſion would open to me the moſt ample field for the exertion of that genius for adventure which I perceived within me. In the midſt of my anticipated bliſs, O grief of griefs! my father bound me apprentice to a ſhopkeeper. After ſome time, however, I acquieſced in my condition. But how fallen was I! all the ſchemes which I had formed for the conduct of my life, and even my golden art of tickling, now ſeemed to vaniſh. I had nothing now to do, I imagined, but plod behind the counter. I found myſelf wrong in theſe reflexions. Flattery was grown natural to me, and nature will not be entirely ſtifled. Our cuſtomers conſiſted chiefly of females. This circumſtance gave ſome hope. Downright flattery, from one in my ſtation, I knew would ſavour too much of familiarity; I was therefore obliged to act with great circumſpection. While I was handing down a drawer or a box, I uſed to obſerve, in a faultering tone of voice, "That ſuch a pattern, or ſuch a colour, would be very pretty for a Lady who wanted to ſet off a bad ſkin; but you, Madam, are—how do you like this, Ma'am?" This never failed; the Lady was tickled, turned towards the glaſs, adjuſted her cap, ſtuck a pin, and bought the pattern on the ſtrength of my recommendation. By ſuch methods I fixed fugitive cuſtomers, pleaſed conſtant ones, increaſed my maſter's trade, and did no harm to any body.

Seven years paſſed away in this manner. I forbear to relate every particular of my hiſtory during that ſpace of time, as there would be very little variety in the relation. Suffice it to ſay, that the old trick never failed. Juſt after the expiration of my apprenticeſhip my aunt Deborah died, and left me a very pretty legacy, ſufficient to ſet me up in trade. Thanks to my divine art! I had almoſt forgot to tell you ſhe died an old maid, notwithſtanding her pretty noſe and white hands.

I took a ſhop and furniſhed it. One piece of furniture was ſtill wanting, without which, as the ſaying is, one is never rightly ſettled. In truth, I wanted a wife; and a wife I was reſolved to have. In my amours, I muſt confeſs that I offered up incenſe to the ſhrine of Plutus, as well as that of Cupid. After ſome time I got ſcent of a good wealthy widow. She was ſomewhat advanced in life. As for the Lady's perſon, that was her leaſt recommendation. However, I perceived, after a very ſlight acquaintance with her, that ſhe was one of thoſe who did not give a moſt implicit credit to looking-glaſſes. I knew how to proceed accordingly: I ſwore that her eyes were irreſiſtible; that her cheeks were more blooming than the roſe. I ſwore, but (to avoid prolixity) after a ſhort courtſhip, I won the Lady and ten thouſand pounds. I lived happy in my new ſtate, but cruel fate denies a long continuance of bliſs: My wife died. Peace to her ſhade! I am married again, and to this day enjoy the company of my dear partner. I won my preſent deary's heart by praiſing her eyes. The conqueſt coſt me my ſincerity; but let that be a ſecret.

I paſs over a million of adventures, in which I exerted my adulatory talent with ſucceſs, To haſten to the laſt, and to me the moſt intereſting; in the courſe of my trade I ſcraped an acquaintance with an old Square Toes, who was one of thoſe rich men who accumulate immenſe ſums nobody knows how. I reſolved to ſound the breaſt of this new friend; there was no need of ſearching deep to diſcover that avarice had long ſwallowed up every other vice, paſſion and appetite. This diſcovery gave me my cue. I raked up all the remarks which I had heard in ſermons, and in converſations with brother tradeſmen, on the ſubject of frugality and temperance. On theſe I declaimed on every occaſion. I talked of the exorbitant price of every neceſſary of life, and complained of the luxury and extravagance of the age. One day, as I was running on at this rate, he got up from his chair, and with a vehemence not common to men of that frigid diſpoſition, which it is neceſſary to have in order to be a miſer, ſlapped me on the ſhoulders, and ſwore, "I was the honeſteſt, prudenteſt, ſenſibleſt fellow, he ever met with." In a few weeks the old Hunks died, and bequeathed his fortune to me.

Thus I have acquired an ample fortune; and thus I have paſſed my life free from thoſe animoſities which an envious and contentious diſpoſition never fails to foment; thus I have gained the love and eſteem of all I knew. My art of tickling has made me happy, and I flatter myſelf it has made others ſo. I have increaſed the happineſs of all who have fallen within the circle of my acquaintance, by gratifying their vanity. Wherever I was able, I have thrown an ingredient into the bitter cup of life, which never fails to ſweeten it, namely, Self-applauſe. Yet, I confeſs, I have often done this at the expence of truth. I confeſs; confeſſion is a ſign of repentance, and repentance claims forgiveneſs. Being now above dependence, to expiate my crime I have taken the reſolution to give the tribute of praiſe only where it is due.

TICKLER.

LOST,

ON the 17th inſt. between the Robin-Hood Tavern, on the Wiſſahiccon road, and Walnut-ſtreet in this city, a Lady's plain GOLD WATCH, with a ſteel chain and hook, maker's name William Poſt, London, on the inſide work as well as on the face or dial-plate, with a ſhell under it near the hour hand VI. and the number forgot: The owner's name, printed on paper, is paſted on the inſide lining of the outſide caſe. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printer of this Paper, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

N. B. If offered for ſale, pleaſe to ſtop it, and give notice, as above.

JONES AND BACKHOUSE,

At their Store in Fourth-ſtreet, the firſt houſe above Market-ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A Large Quantity of Beaver and Raccoon Furs, Indian dreſſed Deer Skins. Alſo, Madeira, Liſbon, Fyal, Teneriff and Malaga Wines, by the pipe and quarter caſk. Likewiſe, Weſt India and Philadelphia Rum.

ALEXANDER POWER,

Living near the DRAW-BRIDGE, PHILADELPHIA,

HAS FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET,

SUNDRY VALUABLE FARMS, ſome of which are improved on. They are well watered and timbered, and ſituated in the inhabited parts of Cumberland and Northumberland counties, near the county towns. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent them, may have an opportunity of being ſhewed the premiſes by ſaid Power, who deſigns to ſet off for theſe parts the 6th of Auguſt next.

N. B. As he intends to decline teaching at the College and to commence ſome other buſineſs, he requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him to be ſpeedy in ſettling their accounts.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-houſe, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening,

A Well finiſhed, two ſtory Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituated on the bank in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Mr. Comb's Alley, between Market and Arch ſtreets, 16 feet and an half in front, on Front and Water ſtreets, and 45 feet deep, more or leſs, bounded on the ſouth by John Swett's houſe and lot, and on the north by Joſeph Moore's tenements and lot. There is likewiſe on ſaid deſcribed lot, on Water-ſtreet, a large framed ſhed, intended for a work ſhop, but might be converted into a ſtore. The adjoining lot and two tenements to the northward, which is alſo 16 feet and an half front, by 45 feet deep, may be purchaſed, if deſired, to accommodate the firſt deſcribed premiſes; the whole lot, being 33 feet front, and ſubject to a ground rent of ſix pounds *per ann.* For particulars and terms of purchaſe before the day of ſale, apply to

DANIEL KING, OR
PLUNKET FLEESON.

By Capt. LITTLE, *arrived at* BOSTON *from* FALMOUTH, *and Capt.* CUMMINGS *arrived at* NEW-YORK *from* LIVERPOOL, *we have the following Intelligence.*

GOTTINGEN, *April* 1.

A Beggar, who had a very voracious appetite, and who accuſtomed himſelf to ſwallow after his victuals ſtints, felts, and other things, died not long ſince ſuddenly at Ihleſeld. The Judge of the place being deſirous to know the effect of this very ſingular caſe, ordered the body to be opened in the preſence of ſeveral of the faculty. The ſtomach was very ſpacious, and capable of holding ten pounds of water, and they found pieces of meat undigeſted, and ſeveral flints, ſtones, and other things, in his inſide. This man uſed to eat thirteen pounds of beef, and drink twelve meaſures of wine, without being diſordered.

From the Frontiers of Turkey, April 1. Marſhal Romanzow, after receiving inſtructions from his Court, relative to the manner in which he was to conclude the preliminaries of peace, ſent a perſon of conſequence to the Ottoman camp, accompanied by 40 Lords, and eſcorted by 200 horſe grenadiers. On their way they were met by a numerous body of Janiſſaries, with their muſic, and were ſaluted by the diſcharge of the artillery. The principal Turkiſh Officers came to meet him, and placing the Ruſſian Plenipotentiary between them, they conducted him to the Grand Vizier's tent, who received him with great ceremony and diſtinction, treated him magnificently for three days, according to the Ottoman cuſtom, and made him rich preſents. There was a conference in the night, which laſted a long time. After having executed his commiſſion, this Lord took leave of the Grand Vizier, and returned to Moldavia; but left one of the officers of his ſuit, who was ſent to Conſtantinople the next day with four Turkiſh officers. As ſoon as he arrived he went to the Caimacan, to whom he notified, that he came from the Ottoman camp. He ſtaid three hours in the capital, and was ſent back to the Vizier with other diſpatches; from whence he is to go to Moldavia, to give account of his commiſſion to Count Romanzow. It is not yet known what has paſſed in this negociation, but it is hoped that we ſhall ſoon be informed of it.

LONDON, *May* 1.

It is certainly a very unfavourable circumſtance to the characters of our Nobility that at this time of diſtreſs and national inſecurity, ſums of money continue to be loſt on a celebrated turf, ſufficient at leaſt to purchaſe the firſt continental principality.

So far from there being any proſpect of a change in Adminiſtration, that it is ſaid, the greateſt harmony ſubſiſts through every department, in conjunction with the beſt approbation of the Sovereign.

The conduct of the Iriſh, ſays a correſpondent, is perfectly characteriſtic: When oppoſition would have done them good, they were quite paſſive; but now that the evil is paſt redreſs, they are for throwing the whole kingdom into confuſion.

A great Aſſembly, we are told, intends before riſing to make the ſtricteſt enquiry into the ſtandard weights and meaſures of this kingdom, in order to prevent for the future the iniquitous practice of deception by ſhort, wooden and caſed weights, &c.

May 2. The Houſe of Commons have reſolved, and made it a ſtanding order, "That no bill relating to religion, or the alteration of the laws concerning religion, be brought into this Houſe, until the propoſition ſhall have been firſt conſidered upon by a Committee of the whole Houſe, and agreed unto by the Houſe.

May 4. A viſit from the Dauphin and Dauphineſs of France, to this Court, during the courſe of the ſummer, is much talked of at St. James's.

May 5. The ſhip Alexandria, John Haſtie, Maſter, arrived at Port Glaſgow the 26th ult. and about 270 leagues from Virginia, met with a wreck of a ſchooner, called the Vigorous, William Fitch, maſter, of and from Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia, bound for St. Martin's. The ſchooner had her decks carried away by the ſea, and the Captain and all the hands belonging to her, had been waſhed overboard excepting one Ralph Noegood, who had laſhed himſelf to one of the timbers, and before he was taken off the wreck by Capt. Haſtie he had been five days in that ſituation, living on raw dried fiſh and rain water. Part of the cargo being dried fiſh, brought many ſharks into the veſſel as ſhe lay on her broad ſide.—The poor man was almoſt inſenſible when taken up, but is now quite well.

Some letters from Paris, mention, that orders have been ſent to the French Commander in the Mediterranean to ſail for Algiers to demand ſatisfaction for ſome indignities lately offered to the French Conſul at that place.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Count de Guignes will be recalled in due form when his Majeſty's birth-day is over, and that the Duke de Ceſſe, ſon to the Marſhal Duke de Briſac, will ſupply his place.

We are credibly informed that Fowler Walker, Eſq; of Lincoln's Inn, is nominated as Chief Juſtice to go to India, with a conſiderable ſallary.

On Saturday laſt a Lady of diſtinction had upwards of 400l. worth of ſmuggled lace ſeized from the cuſhion of her ſedan chair, as her Ladyſhip was returning home from a call at her milliner's.

Thurſday laſt being the anniverſary meeting of the treaſurers and truſtees of the charity ſchools within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent; there were upwards of five thouſand children, who went in proceſſion, and attended divine ſervice at Chriſt-Church, in Newgate-ſtreet, where a moſt excellent ſermon was preached by the Rev. Edward Bentham, D. D. After ſermon, the treaſurers, truſtees, and ſubſcribers, dined together at their own expence at at the London tavern. The children, were ſeated on a large ſcaffold erected for that purpoſe, and in the gallaries. The great variety in the colour of their dreſſes had a very pleaſing effect on the eye; and the ſight of ſo many juvenile plants, which, but for the indulgent hand of culture, might prove pernicious weeds, muſt give a rapturous ſatisfaction to every humane and generous mind. As great care is taken by the truſtees to qualify theſe children for manual ſervices, and laborious employments; and as there is annually expended upon them a large ſum of money in the woollen, linen and other manufactories in this kingdom; it is therefore hoped, that theſe conſiderations will excite all ſorts of perſons to unite in promoting this laudable inſtitution.

Extract of a letter from Naples, April 10.

"This country ſeems to give birth to crimes unequalled in any other part of the world for their cruelty and guilt. Whether it is that this proceeds from the uncommon heat of the climate working upon the blood of the people, or from ſome other cauſe, is uncertain; but we have frequent inſtances here of crimes which are dreadful even beyond credibility. A few days ago two Artiſans, who were drinking together, quarrelled in their cups; on which one of them immediately drew a ſtiletto, and laid his companion dead upon the ſpot. A ſoldier who was preſent, reſolving to be revenged of the aſſaſſin for the murder of the deceaſed, who was his friend, ſnatched up a knife from a table, and plunged it in his heart. The latter, though the blood guſhed very faſt from his wound, purſued the ſoldier, holding the ſtiletto ſtill in his hand; but deſpairing of overtaking him, he took the barbarous reſolution to ſtab every one that came in his way. He ſoon laid ſeven dead upon the ſtreet, and wounded many more.—This monſter at laſt, exhauſted by the loſs of blood, fell down, and a Prieſt coming to give him aſſiſtance, he raiſed his arm to ſtab him, but expired before he could ſtrike the blow. This is the laſt of many accidents which happened lately in theſe parts."

May 6. Yeſterday at ten o'clock, the General Court Martial met at the Judge Advocate's Office, Whitehall, to try General Strode, for the crime alledged againſt him; beſides Lord Loudon, the Preſident, there were ſix general officers members of the Court.

Moſt of the officers, beſides ſerjeants and private men of the regiment, attended as evidences, as did the agent and the undertaker for the regiment.

A ſerjeant and twelve private men of the horſe grenadiers were ordered for duty at the office during the Court Martial, which it is thought will continue ſome days.

Yeſterday a Board of Admiralty was held, when three ſloops of war and three cutters were put in Commiſſion for the Iriſh ſtation.

Saturday morning Th—s M—th—s, Eſq; and Mr. Sh—r—d—n, met in Crutched-friars, and came to an immediate deciſion of their well-known quarrel; when the latter was run through the body, and carried to Mr. E——'s, Thames-ſtreet; where, it appears the wound is not mortal. Mr. M—— is gone to France with Capt. K—t, his ſecond.

The uſual time allowed for the ſubſcription to paſt lotteries has been fifteen days. The ſubſcription for the preſent lottery was filled up on Monday in leſs than five hours.

Our correſpondent from Paris writes, that the true reaſon has been lately diſcovered why the Pruſſian Commiſſaries have of late bought up ſuch immenſe magazines of bread, corn, and ſo great a number of horſes in Podolia; for, adds he, as it was publicly rumoured, that the Pruſſian agents paid ready money for every thing they bought, and that too in *Poliſh ſilver*, all the merchants, &c. far and near brought their commodities to the Pruſſian agents, to whom they ſold the ſame, to the amount of many millions of tinfe's (a *tinfe* is, in value, about ſixpence Engliſh money) but, upon examination, this Poliſh ſilver coin was found to be counterfeit, and not worth more than one fourth part of the real Poliſh coin. Two of the greateſt bankers at Warſaw, having been judicially convicted of being concerned in this iniquitous ſcheme, have been publicly executed; notwithſtanding which public execution, the Pruſſian troops, now quartered in Great Poland, ſtill force the inhabitants of that province to take this counterfeit coin in all their payments. The ſame letters add, that many magazines of the Ruſſians which had been in danger of falling into the hands of the Confederates had alſo been ſold to theſe Pruſſian Commiſſaries, and that the *Pruſſian Eagle*, or Great Seal, had been affixed upon them in order to ſecure them from any violence of the Confederates; and that all theſe magazines had been paid for in the ſame counterfeit money; ſo that by theſe ſeveral operations this counterfeit money is now current all over Poland, which circumſtance occaſions great confuſions, and almoſt a total ſtagnation in the trade of that extenſive kingdom.

Our correſpondent at Berlin, in his firſt letter to us dated April 25, remarks, that "within theſe two days, Baron Swieten, Envoy extraordinary from the Court of Vienna, has had no leſs than three private audiences of his Majeſty." And in his ſecond letter, which is dated April 26, he obſerves, that "the frequent and private audiences of Baron Swieten remain no longer a ſecret at this court; at leaſt it is the prevailing opinion here, that his Imperial Majeſty has demanded the Princeſs Sophia Albertina, ſiſter of his preſent Swediſh Majeſty, in marriage. The Dowager Queen of Sweden, who is ſiſter to our auguſt Sovereign, is here (at Berlin) and her daughter the Princeſs Sophia Albertina abovementioned is alſo at our Court. The only point now kept as a myſtery is, whether this young Princeſs, who is a Proteſtant, will become a convert to the church of Rome, or whether the young Emperor may, agreeable to the laws of this empire and of Sweden, marry an unconverted Proteſtant."

May 7. Notwithſtanding the late *peaceable* proteſtations of Lord North in an auguſt Aſſembly, the following circumſtance, we can aſſure the public, is a fact, that there are juſt now ordered from Deal to Sheerneſs, to be ready for ſea at an hour's notice, three 74 gun ſhips, two bomb ketches, a fireſhip and a yacht. Where this fleet is deſtined is, no doubt, uncertain; ſtill it looks as if matters were not fully accommodated between our Court and Denmark.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated April 28.

"Saturday laſt, early in the forenoon, the Committee of Enquiry pronounced ſentence againſt John Frederick Struenſee and Enevold Brandt, which was accordingly preſented to the Privy Council, without his Majeſty's attendance. In the afternoon the Privy Council met again; in the evening towards ſeven o'clock, the King arrived from Charlottenburgh, and preſided at the Council Board, when, after confirming the ſentence, he went *directly* to the Italian *Opera*.

"Same day, at twelve at noon, both the priſoners were acquainted by their Counſellors, with their ſentences. Struenſee received and read it with extraordinary compoſure, which naturally aſtoniſhed all thoſe preſent; to whom he obſerved they ought, as he did, to impute it to his conſtant "apprehenſions and his long "preparations for his unhappy fate." His uneaſineſs appeared much greater, when he found Brandt's ſentence equal to his own. Brandt alſo ſeemed tolerably reſigned on hearing his ſentence: but the following morning his ſpirits totally ſunk, there being no barber ſent him, as uſual, to be ſhaved. Meſſrs. Munter and Hee have been, ſince Saturday, ſeldom abſent from Struenſee and Brandt. Both priſoners delivered to their Counſellors hands, on their leaving them on Saturday laſt, two letters, one for the King, and one for the Committee of Enquiry. Yeſterday they both took the Holy Sacrament.

"Struenſee's ſentence takes up five full ſheets of paper: Among the charges therein contained againſt him are, his having aſſumed too great a power to himſelf; his injuring the King's treaſure for more than fifteen tons of gold; his forging (or falſifying) a draught; his diſcharging the guards; the ſuſpicious arrangements he had been ordering within the walls of this place, &c.

"Brandt's ſentence expreſly ſays, that on account of his deſigns agitated *immediately* againſt the ſacred perſon of his Majeſty, the exceptions he made could not be admitted, and therefore declared guilty and condemned; towards the concluſion of their ſentence, is added, in virtue of the Daniſh Law Book, B. VI. Cap. IV. Art. 1. both Count John Frederick Struenſee, and Count Enevold Brandt, having made themſelves guilty, and as an example to others, ſtand juſtly condemned to forfeit their honours, lives, and property; and are entirely degraded from the dignity belonging to their titles of Earls; their Earls coats of arms is to be broken by the hands of the common hangman; this being done, their right arms will be cut off, next their heads, then will their bodies be quartered, and laid upon the wheel, and their heads and hands fixed upon iron ſpikes.

"The aforeſaid dead warrants were this morning executed in a field without the eaſtern gate; a ſcaffold was erected of nine yards in height, and eight yards ſquare, whither both the priſoners were carried in hackney-coaches; in the firſt went the Attorney General, and ſome attendants; Brandt appeared firſt on the ſcaffold; he had on a gold-laced hat, a green ſuit of cloaths, with gold binding, and boots: he ſpoke for ſome little time to his clergyman Mr. Hee, after which the ſentence was read and executed; his head was ſeveral times expoſed to the view of an immenſe crowd of ſpectators; next appeared Struenſee on the ſcaffold accompanied by Dr. Munter having his hat in his hand, and dreſſed in a blue ſuperfine ſuit; he ſpoke to Dr. Munter; when done, his ſentence was executed in every ſhape like the foregoing one; their corps were carried to the uſual place of execution to be there expoſed; Struenſee behaved very penitently, but this cannot be ſaid of Brandt, for his whole conduct was remarkably bold; ſeveral files of ſoldiers and ſailors guarded the ſcaffold, and the town guards were alſo reinforced; though immenſe numbers were, for want of room, diſappointed of ſeeing this execution, and all ſeeming for a while in a violent ferment, yet the whole went off undiſturbed and quietly."

The ſcaffold on which the above criminals were executed, is ordered to remain on the place where it now is for a month longer; from which circumſtance it is ſuppoſed, that ſome more of the ſtate priſoners will ſuffer death. The Colonels Falkenſcoild and Heſſelbery are brought to the apartments in the Citadel, wherein Struenſee and Brandt had been confined.

May 9. It was yeſterday reported upon Change, that in the new treaty lately negociated between France, Spain, and the Emperor, were two articles, viz. Putting the Pretender Charles in poſſeſſion of Corſica, and annexing Gibraltar to the Crown of France.

The bill for the relief of Proteſtant diſſenters has paſſed the Commons.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons came to a reſolution, that a ſum, not exceeding 5000l. ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, to be paid to Mr. Charles Irvin, for his ingenious invention of a machine, by which ſalt water can be made freſh and wholeſome.

Mr. Pignerelli, a Neapotolian gentleman, was beheaded at Rome, the eleventh ult. for his ſatirical writings againſt the Holy See.

Laſt night, about eleven o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Jefferies, Merchant in Throgmorton-ſtreet, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with upwards of twenty other houſes, and the beautiful hall belonging to the worſhipful company of Drapers. Two of Mr. Jefferies's maid ſervants are ſaid to be miſſing; and about five this morning one of the walls of the houſes fell down, by which accident, a young fellow, who unfortunately ſtood too near, was killed. Among the number of houſes deſtroyed and damaged, are thoſe of Mr. Jefferies, a Ruſſian Merchant, where the fire began; Dr. Reeves, Mr. Ozorio, Mr. Auguſtine, Mr. Smith, the gunpowder office, Meſſrs. Randall and Co. upholders, Mr. Bowland, Mr. Hayward and Mrs. Hays in Auſtin Friars, ſeveral houſes in White-Lion-Court, Trongmorton-ſtreet, the greateſt part of Draper's-Hall, including their fine large rooms, &c. &c.

It is not eaſy upon ſuch a melancholy occaſion to procure ſatisfactory particulars of the damage done. The loſs muſt be incredible. Mr. Jefferies ſtock of linens alone, at this ſeaſon of the year, is ſaid, muſt amount to 30,000l. and moſt of the ſufferers were men of opulence.

May 10. Notwithſtanding all the preparations at Zell, for the reception of her Daniſh Majeſty, we have received a letter from Copenhagen, of very good authority, dated the 5th inſtant, which aſſures us, that the Queen Matilda is ſo inſurmountable, that ſhe has abſolutely and finally declared, ſhe will, upon no conſideration whatever, be ſeparated from the King; and that ſhe perſiſts in proteſting againſt the conſiſtorial decree of April the 6th, by which ſhe was ſentenced to be divorced from her Royal Conſort; ſhe ſtill reſolutely inſiſts and perſiſts, that ſhe is either guilty or innocent; if the former, then ſhe demands the ſame puniſhment that has been inflicted on Struenſee and Brandt; if the latter, then ſhe demands, as a matter of right, an ample reſtitution of her honour and royal dignity. This reſolution has greatly embarraſſed the Court of Copenhagen, and the reſult of it remains as yet a myſtery of ſtate.

May 11. So exceſſive are the emigrations from Scotland to America, that 300 perſons have removed from the eſtate of Mr. M'Cloud, a gentleman of fortune in the iſle of Skie; and it is ſaid, that the Earl of Eglington has at this moment about 5000 acres of land in Airſhire, on which there is ſcarcely a ſingle inhabitant.

Saturday the General Court Martial was diſſolved, and the ſentence laid before the King. It is ſaid, the General muſt pay the regiment for the cloathing.

May 16. It is reported that counter orders have been ſent to the Commander of the men of war deſtined to ſail for Copenhagen, to conduct the Queen of Denmark to Zell; as it is ſaid, ſhe inſiſts that the charge laid againſt her is unjuſt and illegal, and demands a fair trial.

Advice is received from Verſailles, that the Court is in great diſtreſs for money; to procure which, the iſland of Corſica has been offered for ſale to certain powers, who has declined the purchaſe.

It is now ſaid, that George Mills, Eſq; (and not Mr. Steward) is to be appointed a Commiſſioner of the Board of Cuſtoms at Boſton, in the room of——Robinſon, Eſq; who goes out with Major Rogers (at a handſome allowance) to aſſiſt in exploring the interior parts of North-America.

A fire broke out laſt Friday at Crediton, and conſumed near 40 dwelling houſes.

May 18. They write from Oporto, that three Engliſh merchant ſhips from Madeira, were taken by two Salletine Corſairs the 27th ult. and carried into Sallee.

Advice is received from Gibraltar that the French Conſul at Algiers had been maſſacred with his wife and family.

May 19. Orders are given for a fleet of ſhips to be ready to ſail at a few hours notice, their deſtination is not known, but it is imagined they are bound up the Baltic.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 27.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, via *New-York, dated May* 23*d.*

"The Parliament has granted a free importation of rice, wheat, flour and Indian corn, till the firſt of December next; ſhould the price of grain be ſuch with you, as to tempt you to become an adventurer therein, I believe you will find this market to be full ſuperior to any in the kingdom, obſerving, at the ſame time, that what you may ſhip, whether wheat or flour, muſt be of the very beſt quality, or will not anſwer at this port; the inferior ſort not only meets with the moſt tedious ſale, but the price much lower in proportion:—This by way of caution."

Thurſday laſt departed this life, CAPT. THOMAS ROGERS, a Gentleman no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his maritime abilities than his humane diſpoſition, which rendered him univerſally beloved.—He was an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, a juſt and kind maſter.—On Friday his remains were interred in the Friends Burying Ground, attended by a large number of reſpectable inhabitants.

From Charleſtown, in Maryland, we are informed, that on Saturday, the 18th inſt. a moſt inhuman murder was committed within a few miles of that place, on the body of Mr. William Simpſon, a Gentleman from Georgia, on his travels through North-America for his health. He was ſuppoſed to have had a conſiderable quantity of money about him, which induced the villain or villains to perpetrate this horrid crime. The body is not yet found, or his bags and papers; but the horſe on which he rode was taken, with the ſaddle all bedawbed with blood.——Two men have been ſince apprehended and committed to Charleſtown goal on ſuſpicion of the above murder.

A few weeks ago, about twenty Indians, in paſſing through Ann-Arundel to Anapolis, in Maryland, in order to complain to the Governor of the encroachments of the back ſettlers on their territories, took up their lodgings in a Gentleman's barn, when the Chriſtian inhabitants aroſe in the night-time and maſſacred every one of them.—*Tell it not in Gath, neither publiſh it in the ſtreets of Aſkelon!*

Capt. Stillwell, from Grenada, on the 11th inſt. in lat. 25 : 33, long. 65 : 36, ſpoke a ſloop, Capt. England, from Bermuda for Turk's Iſland, out 6 days: On the 23d, in lat. 38 : 15, long. 72 : 37, ſpoke a ſchooner from Rhode-Iſland for North-Carolina, out 6 days; and ſame day, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Lowell, from Newberry for Virginia, out 10 days.

Capt. Brown, for this port, was to ſail from the Grenades in four or five days after Capt. Stillwell.

Capt. Gregory, from Barcelona, on the 16th inſt. in lat. 38, long. 70, ſpoke a ſloop from St. Croix for Boſton, out 18 days.—Capt. Gregory acquaints us, that the ſhip Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Winter, from Geneva for Liſbon, on the 20th of May, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Montgomery, from London for Port Mahon, with a great number of recruits on board; and that a ſchooner from New-York, arrived at Barcelona three days before he ſailed, but could not learn the maſter's name, being obliged to perform quarantine.

Capt. Henry, from Hiſpaniola, relates, that a French frigate lay there, which had boarded ſeveral Engliſh veſſels, and finding ſugar on board, they took the Captains and put them in priſon twenty-four hours, and then releaſed them.

Capt. Ruſſel, from Dominica, informs, that Admiral Man was arrived at St. Vincents, with his ſquadron, on board of which were troops, artillery, &c. deſigned, it was ſaid, to reduce the Indians to ſubjection; who had ſeveral times been very troubleſome to the Engliſh inhabitants on that iſland.

By Capt. Lawrence from Porto Rico, we learn, that the Spaniards, under various pretences, had lately ſeized ſeveral Engliſh veſſels, the Captains and crews of of which were confined in priſon there, where they ſuffer very great hardſhips; and that one Captain Smith, of Antigua, who formerly ſailed out of this port as Mate, died at that place laſt May, by the ill uſage he received.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Succeſs,	W. Lawrence,	Porto Rico,
Brig Dolphin,	J. Ruſſel,	Dominica,
Snow St. Peter,	W. St. Barbe,	Liſbon,
Brig Dolphin,	T. Candell,	Liſbon,
Brig Fav. Molly,	J. M'Daniel,	Barbados,
Br. Two Brothers,	G. Thompſon,	Jamaica,
Sloop Friendſhip,	N. Buſh,	Virginia,
Sl. Two Brothers,	C. Ellis,	N. Providence,
Sloop Succeſs,	T. Farmer,	North-Carolina,
Schooner Patty,	W. Shine,	North-Carolina,
Sch. St. Auguſt. P.	J. Morris,	Georgia.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Minerva,	T. Tillet,	New-York,
Brig Friendſhip,	J. Blewer,	South-Carolina,
Ship Roſe,	R. George,	Londonderry,
Sloop Friendſhip,	N. Buſh,	Virginia,
Brig Becky,	J. Harper,	Antigua.

CLEARED.

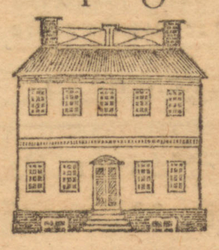
Brig Nancy,	J. Hanſe,	Jamaica,
Sloop Dove,	D. Ferguſon,	New-York,
Brig Tryal,	J. Sawyer,	North-Carolina,
Brig Reſolution,	J. Garrigues,	North-Carolina,
Brig Charm. Polly,	J. Henderſon,	Yarmouth,
Brig Content,	D. Wilkinſon,	Barbados,
Sloop Charlotte,	J. Wood,	New-York,
Sloop Patty,	G. Simpſon,	North-Carolina,
Ship Neſbit,	J. Green,	Liſbon,
Brig Charleſt. P.	S. Wright,	South Carolina,
Brig Conway,	J. Bowditch,	Grenades,
Sch. Lovely Laſs,	J. Stephen,	Maryland,
Ship Glouceſter,	J. Savage,	London,
Brig George,	J. Wilſon,	Liſbon,
Brig Sally,	S. Hawke,	Leogan,
Brig Nancy,	W. Hawkins,	Barbados,
Sloop Succeſs,	T. Farmer,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Succeſs,	W. Lawrence,	Miſſiſippi,
Schooner Patty,	W. Shine,	North-Carolina.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN WATCH-MAKER. Any perſon that is completely maſter of that branch of buſineſs, and can be well recommended, may hear of good encouragement and conſtant employ. For further particulars enquire of John Wilſon, at Iſrael Pemberton's, the corner of Third and Cheſtnut ſtreets, or of

THOMAS MENDENHALL.

TO BE SOLD,



A Well finiſhed three ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituated in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door from the corner of Spruce-ſtreet. The Houſe is clear of ground-rent, and in a good part of the city for buſineſs.——For further particulars enquire at the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 24th, 1772.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ANY perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, ISAAC JACOBS, and EMANUEL LYON, Jew Pedlars, who left this city ſometime in February laſt, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehenſion and delivery of either of them, as aforeſaid, to be paid by the Subſcribers, who will indemnify ſuch perſon or perſons from any damage he or they may ſuſtain by reaſon of ſuch apprehenſion and delivery. Iſaac Jacobs will probably paſs in the country by the name of Jacob Iſaac; he was born in Germany, is a ſhort thick ſet man, of a fair complexion, wears his hair ſhort, which is of a very light colour and much curled; he came from Ireland about two years ago, and has ſince followed the buſineſs of a pedlar. Emanuel Lyon, was alſo born in Germany, is about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, wears ſhort black curled hair, and almoſt bald on the top of the head: He was for ſometime concerned in the ſoap buſineſs in this city, in partnerſhip with Peter Barker; pretends to be a great ſcholar, and to be well verſed in the Hebrew Tongue.——Theſe men are largely indebted to ſundry Merchants in this city, and from many circumſtances, there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that their intentions are to defraud their creditors; wherefore, it is hoped, that from a love of juſtice, as well as the above reward, (which will be paid with great cheerfulneſs and punctuality) many perſons will be induced to exert themſelves in the apprehending two ſuch atrocious villains.—Part of the goods they purchaſed were ſent to Lancaſter by a waggon that went from the houſe of Dietrick Reeſe, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet. If the Waggoner will give ſatisfactory proof reſpecting the perſon the goods were delivered to, he ſhall receive Twenty Dollars for his trouble.

PHILIP FRANCIS.
THOMAS ASHETON.
JOSEPH DEAN.
EDWARD BATCHELOR.
HENRY KEPPLE, JUN.

ROBERT PAISLEY,

HEREBY acquaints his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has removed to the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſ. Walter and Bertles Shees, oppoſite to Mr. Blair Macclenachan's, in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut ſtreets; where he has for ſale, a Variety of SCOTCH and ENGLISH GOODS, imported in the laſt veſſels from Glaſgow and London, and to be ſold on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

BEGS leave to inform the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in which Mrs. Mary Eddy lately kept her Ironmongery Store, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, and oppoſite Black-Horſe Alley; where he has a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

TO BE SOLD,

At the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia, on Saturday the 8th of Auguſt next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

A NEW SCHOONER, double decked, about eighty tons, with her maſts and bowſprit, as ſhe now lies at Iſland Beeche, near Barnagat, where ſhe was ſtranded in a gale of wind, on Saturday night the 18th day of July inſt.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 26th, 1772.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from his bail, a certain JOHN COLEMAN, a well ſet fellow, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet eight inches high, has red buſhy hair, of a ruddy complexion, his noſe droops a little, and was born in Weſt Jerſey. Had on when he abſconded, a grey wilton coat, a half worn caſtor hat and check ſhirt. He was entruſted with Wade and Hemphill's ſhallop, to carry flour from Wilmington to this city on Tueſday laſt, and to carry back to Mr. Hemphill at Wilmington, *L.* 39 : 16 : 11 in paper bills (except an half Johannes) moſt part of ſaid money were Twenty Shilling Bills, which were given him by Mr. Wade's clerk, on Wedneſday laſt, about eight o'clock at night: He went aſhore from the ſhallop at Cheſter yeſterday, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. Whoever takes up ſaid Coleman, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his bail, the ſubſcribers, may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward from

FRANCIS WADE, of *Philadelphia*,
HEMPHILL and GORDON, in *Wilmington*,
ROBERT MACK, *Goaler* of *New Caſtle*.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will change his apparel by having ſo much money.

BY PERMISSION.

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

WHO intend to honour the EXHIBITION of the LECTURE on HEADS, with their preſence, are requeſted to take notice, that the firſt time of performing will be this evening, the 27th inſtant, at the Long-room in Videll's Alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet.

*** Tickets to be had of Mr. John Dunlap, and Meſſ. Hall and Sellers, Printers, in Market-ſtreet; Meſſ. Bradfords, at the London Coffee-houſe; and of the Exhibitor, at his Lodgings at Mr. Thompſon's, oppoſite to Andrew Hamilton's, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet.—Tickets to admit two Ladies, or a Lady and a Gentleman at Ten Shillings each; ſingle tickets at One Dollar each. No money taken at the door.

TO THE ENCOURAGERS OF LITERATURE.

THE Third Volume of BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES is now publiſhed, and the Fourth Volume being now in the preſs, will be publiſhed with great expedition: And as many of the Subſcribers to this Work have expreſſed an earneſt deſire for an American edition of——

An INTERESTING APPENDIX to Sir *William Blackſtone*'s Commentaries on the Laws of England.

CONTAINING,

I. Prieſtley's remarks on ſome paragraphs in the fourth volume of Blackſtone's Commentaries, relating to the Diſſenters.

II. Blackſtone's reply to Prieſtley's remarks.

III. Prieſtley's anſwer to Blackſtone's reply.

IV. The caſe of the late election of the county of Middleſex conſidered on the principles of the conſtitution and the authorities of law.

V. Furneaux's letters to the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone, concerning his expoſition of the Act of Toleration, and ſome poſitions relative to religious liberty, in his celebrated Commentaries on the laws of England.

VI. Authentic copies of the argument of the late Honourable Mr. Juſtice Foſter in the Court of Judges Delegates, and of the ſpeech of the Right Honourable Lord Mansfield in the Houſe of Lords, in the cauſe between the city of London and the Diſſenters.

*** The EDITOR, always attentive to the deſire of the Public, and ever willing to gratify the growing taſte for the advancement of literature in America, propoſeth to publiſh by Subſcription the above-mentioned Performances (Price One Dollar and One Half of a Dollar) in neat law-binding, in one volume royal octavo, printed on the ſame letter and paper with the American edition of ſaid Commentaries; therefore, all Gentlemen deſirous of forwarding this republication, by ſignifying their intention ſpeedily to thoſe Bookſellers who have ſupplied them with Blackſtone's Commentaries, will greatly oblige their moſt reſpectful ſervant,

ROBERT BELL.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1772.

N. B. The lovers of religious freedom—the right of private judgment—and univerſal and impartial liberty in matters of conſcience—are requeſted to remember that the names of five hundred ſubſcribers will be neceſſary to carry on this undertaking.—They are alſo requeſted to obſerve, that thoſe who have not ſubſcribed for Blackſtone, may, if they pleaſe, encourage theſe curious controverſial tracts on civil and religious liberty, in which all mankind are intereſted.—And the Public are hereby notified, that as ſoon as the fourth volume of the Commentaries is finiſhed, the price of the ſet will be raiſed conſiderably above its preſent very moderate price.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, the following LOTS:

A CERTAIN LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND, ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, on the north ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 23 feet, and in length or depth 90 feet, with a large three ſtory brick tenement thereon, 23 feet front, and 30 feet depth, having two rooms on a floor, and the kitchen in the cellar. One other large frame Tenement, three ſtories high, 20 feet long, and 12 feet wide, with a large oven, having a three feet alley, which ſerves both buildings. The ground is bounded ſouthward by the ſaid Plumb-ſtreet, eaſtward by ground now or late of Alexander Allair, northward by ground of John Jekyl, and weſtward by a houſe 15 feet by 90 feet in depth: The above is clear of ground-rent and the brick houſe inſured from fire; which buildings would be very ſuitable for a baker. One other certain piece of ground, ſituate in Southwark, containing in breadth north and ſouth, 16 feet 6 inches, and in length 200 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet continued, on the ſouth by ground of Alexander Huſton, on the weſt by ground now or late of Samuel Griſcom, and on the north by ground late of Benjamin Dawſon, deceaſed; ſubject to a yearly rent of 2*l.* 15. 3*d.* Pennſylvania currency: Having a two ſtory brick kitchen thereon, and a cellar underneath, with room for the manſion-houſe, and a piazza in the front of the lot. The whole to be ſold by public ſale, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday the twenty-ninth inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, (and not on Saturday the twenty-fifth as formerly adverti ſed). Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above deſcribed Lots before the day of ſale, may apply to the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. John Inglis's.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Governor's Houſe, near the Falls of Schuylkill, TWO COWS, nearly of the ſame colour, being both ſpotted dun and white, one having a very little head and ears, and the other remarkable for its ſmall ſize. Whoever gives information where and by whom they are concealed, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH HILLBORN,

HATH removed his Store to the houſe where Benjamin Kendall lately dwelt, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, and next door to the Croſs-Keys Tavern; where he has for ſale, a Variety of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Alſo, a few Crates of Earthen-Ware well aſſorted.

ALL PERSONS having any Demands againſt the eſtate of DOCTOR THOMAS ANDERTON, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to ſend in their accounts properly atteſted, in order to be put in as ſpeedy a manner of payment as poſſible; and all ſuch perſons as are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

MARY ANDERTON, Adminiſtratrix.

THE PERSON who loſt a large Roll of Tickets, with the Scheme, called Shuter's Iſland Lottery, are deſired to enquire of the Printer concerning them.——The Perſon that exchanged his Hat on Wedneſday the 8th inſt. is likewiſe deſired to call on the Printer for his own, and leave the other, which will much oblige the owner.

WAS taken up laſt fall on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Chriſtiana-Bridge, in Newcaſtle county, a SORREL MARE, with a white mane and tail, without brand or ear-mark, about eight or nine years old, and a natural trotter. The ſubſcriber is informed ſhe belongs to a perſon in the Jerſies, who is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. Alſo came to the ſaid plantation laſt fall, two RED HEIFERS, with white ſpots, cropt in the near ear with a ſlit in them, and a halfpenny in the under and upper ſide of the off ear. They are ſuppoſed to have been loſt out of a drove laſt fall. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM WILSON.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES PEMBERTON, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to

SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Executor.

N. B. The remaining ſtock of goods belonging to the eſtate, conſiſting of a large aſſortment of Fine and Superfine Broadcloths and Rattinets of the beſt quality, will be ſold low for caſh or the uſual credit.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE

FRIENDSHIP,

JOSEPH BLEWER, Maſter;

BEING conveniently and purpoſely provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to ſaid maſter, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sime's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf; who has for ſale, Carolina ſole leather, raw hides and rice.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Debford township, Glouceſter county, on the 11th inſt. a certain JOSEPH WILEY, about twenty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, brown hair, long viſage, and darkiſh complexion. Had on when he went away, a new fur hat, light coloured homeſpun broadcloath coat and jacket, two new ſhirts, new leather breeches, blue and white ſtockings, and new ſhoes with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid Wiley in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by

NATHAN KIMSEY, Conſtable.

SALEM, *June* 20th, 1772.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from their bail, the 13th inſt. the following perſons, viz. DANIEL WHEATON, an ill looking fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, of a pale ſandy complexion, light hair a little curled, and about thirty years of age; he is a well made fellow, this country born, is very fond of ſtrong liquor, and is a little freckled in his face. He took with him a light coloured ſaggathy coat, a damaſcus jacket, an old hat, one or two check ſhirts, two pair of ſtrip'd trowſers, old ſhoes, and an old blue bath coating ſurtout coat. His other clothes not known.—ISAAC HILDEBRAND, about 30 years of age, a well made fellow, dark complexion, black hair; he is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, and this country born; he very ſeldom drinks ſtrong liquor. He took with him a light coloured wilton coat and jacket almoſt new, an old blue broadcloth coat that has been turned, white fuſtian breeches, thread ſtockings, an old hat, a blue bath coating ſurtout coat, a chocolate coloured Barcelona handkerchief, a black ditto, a pair of new pumps, one or two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, and ſome coarſe white ſhirts: His other clothes uncertain. He alſo took with him a new pine cheſt.———The above-mentioned Wheaton took his wife with him; ſhe is a ſmall woman, of a dark yellow complexion: Her clothes uncertain. They have both followed the water ſome time, and it is likely they have gone towards Carolina or Baltimore, as they have been there before.———Whoever takes up and ſecures the above deſcribed perſons, and confines them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either.

CURTIS TRENCHARD.

WANTED,

AS an APPRENTICE to the DRY GOOD Buſineſs, in the wholeſale way, a Lad of fourteen or ſixteen years of age, to ſerve five or ſeven years, as may be moſt agreeable to his relations, who are expected to find him in every thing the whole of his apprenticeſhip; therefore, to prevent trouble, none need apply to the Printer upon any other terms.

Qui viſum vitam dat.—In tenebris lucens. CIC.

THE infinitely wiſe Author of nature has aſſigned the Eyes and Ears the moſt uſeful and important offices of life: The ſtructure of thoſe delicately tender organs, is ſo exquiſitely minute, the mechaniſm and properties of their various parts ſo admirably curious, that they may be ſtiled with propriety, the miracles of nature. The great variety of dangers and diſeaſes, manifeſt and occult, to which thoſe precious ſenſes are expoſed; the little attention that hitherto has been paid to the improvement of this moſt noble and moſt delicate ſcience; and ſo few, properly qualified, have engaged in its practice, that to ſtudy them in any degree ſuitable to their importance, is full buſineſs for life.

The ineſtimable bleſſing and great advantages which attend a perfect enjoyment of the ſight and hearing are obvious to all; though, like every other bleſſing, more juſtly eſtimated by their loſs; but the deplorable and truly pitiable condition of the blind and deaf, is attended with ſuch ſolitary diſcomfort, ſuch gloomy ideas, and conſtant uneaſineſs of mind, as no one can be truly ſenſible of who has not in ſome meaſure experienced it himſelf.—How noble, therefore, how deſerving of the niceſt cultivation muſt that art be, that can reſtore ſight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, ſpeech to the dumb, and keep in order the ſprings of thoſe maſter-pieces of creative wiſdom! That art muſt needs be divine, becauſe, thus aſſiſted, our minds are inſpired with the grandeſt apprehenſions of Almighty God!

To the INHABITANTS *of* BRITISH AMERICA.

DR. GRAHAM, OCULIST and AURIST,

MOST reſpectfully offers his beſt ſervices; and acquaints them that he may be conſulted at his houſe, the corner of Fifth and Market ſtreets, in this city, in all diſorders of the Eye and its appendages; and in every ſpecies of deafneſs, hardneſs of hearing, ulcerations, noiſe in the ears, &c. Thoſe perſons who have had the unſpeakable misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and thoſe who labour under any impediment in their ſpeech, by applying perſonally, as above, will, probably, be aſſiſted.

The anatomy and diſeaſes of the human body, in general, have always been his favourite ſtudy; but the ſtructure and diſorders of thoſe ſympathetic and nearly connected organs, juſt mentioned, have for ſeveral years particularly engaged his attention and practice: From thence he hath deduced, on rational principles, methods of cure, improved and confirmed by the moſt accurate obſervations in the courſe of a moſt extenſive and peculiarly ſucceſsful practice.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of theſe parts of the Britiſh colonies can readily diſtinguiſh true merit from pretended knowledge. All, therefore, that Dr. Graham chooſes to ſay concerning his medical abilities is, that after ſeveral years ſtudy at the juſtly celebrated Univerſity of Edinburgh, he has travelled in purſuit of knowledge, in his favourite branches, attending the Infirmaries and hoſpitals, as well as the lectures of the moſt eminent Profeſſors in Europe. Theſe conſiderations, added to his having had far more experience as an Oculiſt and Auriſt, than any other of the profeſſion on this vaſt Continent, encourage him to hope for ſome ſhare of the confidence of the public, for whoſe ſervice and benefit, he thus publicly declares his utmoſt abilities ſhall be exerted.

Notwithſtanding it has ever been a cuſtom with the profeſſed Oculiſts and Auriſts of Europe, to conceal their method of practice, and to refuſe to communicate to any one the knowledge they poſſeſſed; yet, as his concerns in England will not permit him to remain long in America, and in order that his method may be rendered of as diffuſive utility as poſſible, he propoſes to inſtruct and appoint, in the courſe of his progreſs through America, after a ſeries of actual practice, *one* perſon in every province, to ſucceed him in treating, after the moſt improved method, the diſeaſes of the eyes and ears; and to communicate to them from time to time, ſuch diſcoveries and improvements, as may reſult from future practice. A premium will be expected, and none need apply but thoſe who have been regularly bred to the profeſſion of phyſic or ſurgery.

Since his arrival in this city in November, 1771, upwards of four hundred patients have been cured or relieved of the following diſorders, many of which had been of very long ſtanding, and deemed altogether incurable by other practitioners, *viz.* Total, partial and periodical blindneſs; weakneſs and dimneſs of ſight; ſquinting; pain, ſwelling and inflammation of the eyes; ſpots, ſpecks or films, occaſioned by the ſmall-pox, blows, or extraneous ſubſtances; weak, watry, red, ſpongy and ulcerated eye-lids; falling off of the hairs of the eye laſhes; involuntary weeping of the tears; tumours and excreſſences; *fiſtul. lachrym.*——Total and periodical deafneſs; thickneſs of hearing; pain and inflammations, cracking, itching, continual and remitting noiſes and ſounds in the ears; offenſive runnings, occaſioned by colds, ſwelling, ſwimming, picking and improper applications, long and ſevere ſickneſs; ulcerations with caries of the bones; *polypi*, &c. and ſeveral perſons born deaf and dumb, who have made very conſiderable advances in ſpeaking and hearing; inſomuch, that perfect cures will probably be effected.

Thoſe perſons whoſe eyes are utterly periſhed, or ſunk in their heads, may have the deformity removed by artificial eyes, ſo curiouſly fixed and adapted to the orbits, as to have, (in appearance) the beauties, motion, &c. of a natural eye in its healthful ſtate.—The Doctor propoſes to leave this city, in the beginning of May, 1773. Thoſe, therefore, who have occaſion for his aſſiſtance, are deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible.

Philadelphia, July 20th, 1772.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 40.

To the PRINTER.

OF all the numerous acts of wickedneſs and iniquity with which the preſent diſſipated age abounds, there is none of more pernicious tendency than that of ſeducing the innocence, and betraying the virtue of credulous young women, which is daily practiſed by our modern libertines, and men of galantry, with ſuch ſingular pleaſure, and with an equal degree of cruel ſucceſs. It is truly aſtoniſhing that beings endowed with reaſon and underſtanding, and capable of reflection, ſhould be ſo void of humanity, as to purchaſe the momentary gratification of a baſe and ſordid appetite at the expence of rendering a fellow creature completely miſerable all her days. Nor is this evil more deſtructive to the peace and happineſs of private families than the conſequences thereof are dangerous to the community in general; for of the great number of unhappy women of the town, who nightly infeſt this city, I am convinced many of them, having been beguiled from the paths of rectitude by faithleſs and treacherous men, and deſerted by their friends in conſequence thereof, are reduced to the neceſſity of following an abandoned courſe of life to procure a wretched and miſerable ſubſiſtance. But what further aggravates the offence, and blackens the crime of theſe profligate wretches, is, that inſtead of endeavouring to make ſome kind of recompence for ſuch an irreparable injury, they glory in their ſhame, and boaſt of the execrable deed as laudable and praiſe-worthy. They think themſelves quite proficients in galantry becauſe they have had impudence enough to attempt, and diſſimulation ſufficient to accompliſh ſuch a baſe deſign. As though it were a meritorious act to have ſeduced an innocent, unguarded, young creature from the paths of virtue; to have ruined her honour, ſullied her reputation, expoſed her to the implacable reſentment of juſtly offended parents, and to the reproaches of a cenſorious, unforgiving world; and to have her held up as an object of infamy and contempt to all mankind: To have plunged a poor deluded girl into a ſtate of proſtitution, with all the complicated ſcenes of miſery, horror, and diſtreſs, inſeparably connected with ſuch a ſtate, who perhaps was the only comfort and joy of a fond parent's heart, and all the hopes of her future expectations.

To be ſo manifeſtly the cauſe of ruining the body here, and, what is far more melancholy, of the deſtruction of the ſoul hereafter, of a fellow-creature who might otherwiſe have proved an honour to her ſex, an ornament to ſociety, and have become uſeful in her day and generation; whoſe ſex, created ſolely for the enjoyment of man, is particularly entitled to his protection and ſupport. Theſe are, alas! the fatal effects of debauching, and then deſerting, credulous young women! who, infatuated, liſten to the beguiling tongue of that treacherous, deceitful tyrant, man. This is what the vicious libertines of our day purſue with ſuch delight, and take ſuch indefatigable pains to accompliſh. But let theſe wretches remember, when they again attempt to commit ſuch a flagrant act of injuſtice, that it is what virtue diſdains and abhors; what honour, humanity, and generoſity forbid; and what all mankind, except thoſe of the moſt profligate characters and abandoned principles, ſhudder at the thought of.

FLAVIUS.

On CONTENTMENT and AVARICE.

CONTENTMENT to the mind is as light to the eye; as the latter diſcloſes every pleaſing object to the intellectual powers, ſo does the former every agreeable idea to the ſoul; though it does not immediately bring riches to mankind, it does equally the ſame, by baniſhing the deſire of them; if it cannot directly remove the diſquietudes ariſing from a man's mind, body, or fortune, it makes him eaſy under them: it deſtroys all inordinate ambition in a ſtate, and becomes its ſupport againſt the moſt dangerous attacks, while the luſt of riches, like the frequent decays of a magnificent ſtructure, fortells its final ruin; in man it prevents every tendency to corruption, with reſpect to the community in which he is placed; it diſſipates care, melancholy, and anxiety, from its poſſeſſor; ſweetens his converſation, makes him fit for ſociety, and gives a perpetual ſerenity to all his thoughts.

Behold that ſordid animal the *Gameſter*, ever anxious of enriching himſelf, yet ever contemplating his own miſery; all his ſchemes are laid for the oppreſſion of the poor, yet ever terminate to his own ruin: View him in adverſity; who pities him? In proſperity; who honours him? Or, in any ſtate of life; who regards him? *Fortune* is his goddeſs, *De Moivre* his guide, and the luſt of avarice eggs him on to his baſe employments; while the dice are rattling his heart is throbbing; and the next throw either plunges him into a gulph of miſery, or hurries him into a rage of diſtraction; life is a continued ſeries of uneaſineſs to him; when he walks, he treads upon briars, and his ſeat is a ſeat of thorns; his days are days of deſpair, his years, are years of pain: *Hope* and *fear*, thoſe two noble faculties of the ſoul, cultivated in man for the ſublime ends of religion, are proſtituted to his villany; and if ill luck ſucceeds, his abandoned ſoul ſinks by his own curſes; peace and tranquillity are as far baniſhed from his mind, as honeſty and fidelity from his heart; his breaſt is made ſubſervient to the tortures of ſuſpence, and continually racked by the fierceſt extremes. How miſerable then muſt that man be, who is thus enſlaved by his lucrative appetite! Fire and ſword are ſlow engines of deſtruction, compared to the havock this fatal diſturber creates in a man's body and fortune; yet ſuch is his diſpoſition, that the warmeſt ſolicitations, even from his deareſt friends, cannot with-hold him from his engagements with his fickle idol; he rather treats them as his enemies, who propoſe ſo deadly a taſk; friendſhip is bartered for ſelf-intereſt, and the all-powerful luſt of gold mars every Chriſtian office: How inſuſceptible of remorſe is the *Gameſter*'s breaſt, when he robs a diſtreſſed family of its ſupport, or ſnatches the bread from the teeth of the hungry? O thou monſter of nature! How inglorious are thy conqueſts? Is the eye that ſees all things blind to thy inhumanity? Vengeance is ſpreading her net wide for thee, and will overtake thee in the midſt of thy barbarity.

O *Avarice!* Thou vileſt muckworm, what wickedneſs doſt thou create in mankind? How art thou courted by poor, unthinking mortals, for thy deformity? what a train of evils are under thy command? Deſtruction bounds from every part of thee ſwifter than the arrow from the archer's bow, and, like a baſe ingrate as thou art, thou ſheddeſt unheeded bane on thoſe that protect thee; bankruptcy to the tradeſmen, and poverty to the men of affluence, are the rewards thou procureſt: Whether thou appeareſt in church or ſtate, in city or at court, yet vice is ever attendant on thee, and the nation that harbours thee ſacrifices her liberty to its purſuits; the Stateſman, when he becomes thy votary, proves falſe to his country; and every glowing paſſion for the public-welfare is chilled in its embryo by the over-ruling power of ſelf-intereſt; *Juſtice* herſelf is ſtaggered by thy enormities, her ſword is blunted by thy outrages; when ſhe calls, in feeble accents, for aſſiſtance, her faithleſs patrons are deaf to all her intreaties, till at length we ſee vice riding triumphant, ſpreading her banner as ſhe goes, virtue and religion retiring at the appearance of it, and ſad deſolation, with all her gloomy attendants, advancing, at a diſtance, to embrace us.

NESTOR.

PAUL FOOKS,
NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLIC,

For the FRENCH and SPANISH LANGUAGES, PROFESSOR and ſworn INTERPRETER for the ſame,

GIVES NOTICE, that he has removed his Office from Front-ſtreet, into Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the houſe of Mr. John Inglis, and next door to Mr. Andrew Hamilton's; where he continues to draw French and Spaniſh Writings, as, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Accounts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the forms and uſages of the reſpective countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh Languages, in the greateſt purity and elegance, mornings and evenings.

M'ELROY and FINLEY,
In SECOND-STREET, near CHESTNUT-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Beſides their uſual Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

A Neat Aſſortment of PERUKE-MAKERS TRIMMINGS; razor caſes, containing one, two, four or ſix razors, hone, oil bottle, ſtrope and ſciſſors; combs with or without caſes, pinching and toupee irons, powder knives, ſmall ſciſſors, Whitechapel blunts, ſhaving powder, ſcented ſoap, waſh-balls, tooth powder in bottles with ſpunge bruſhes, London made pomatum, Palmer's beſt razors, ſtropes, bathing caps, ſhaving boxes with bruſhes, breaſt and Egint's flowers. Likewiſe, Green Tea, remarkably cheap, powder and ſhot, ſome few pounds of Battle's patent powder, and gun flints.

PRINTING,
In all its VARIOUS and DIFFERENT BRANCHES, performed with the greateſt neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch.

THE SUBSCRIBER having furniſhed himſelf with a general and neat Aſſortment of PRINTING MATERIALS, has opened an Office at his father's houſe, at the lower corner of Black-Horſe-Alley, in Front-ſtreet, where he propoſes carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in the moſt extenſive manner: And as he is fully determined to do all in his power to oblige and ſatisfy thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, he earneſtly requeſts the favour and encouragement of the Public in general, and of his friends and acquaintance in particular.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, Junior.

N. B. All kinds of office and other blanks, hand-bills, &c. &c. done in the neateſt and moſt ſpeedy manner.—He has for ſale at ſaid Office, either by the ream, quire, or ſingle ſheet, arbitration bonds, bonds and judgments, common bonds, powers of attorney, bills of lading, bills of ſale, apprentices and ſervants indentures, &c. &c.

LATELY IMPORTED FOR SALE BY
REBECCA KEARNY,
In Front-ſtreet, a bank-houſe, below Cheſtnut-ſtreet, a few doors from Mr. Wood the Clockmaker's corner, and oppoſite Mr. Hubley and Graff's ſtore,

LONDON double ſugar; Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe; complete and neat table and tea-table ſets of India China ware, with other large aſſortments of ſaid ware, conſiſting of burnt, enamelled, and blue and white long table and pudding diſhes of different ſizes, table, ſoup, butter, and bread and butter plates; ſauce boats and tea pots; ſugar diſhes with covers; cuſtard cups; tea cups and ſaucers, breakfaſt cups and ſaucers, and chocolate cups and ſaucers, with or without handles; half pint baſons, with or without ſaucers; pint baſons; quart, three pint, two and three quart and gallon bowls. Alſo, beſt London double flint, half pint, pint and quart decanters, carrafts and water cups; jelly and ſyllabub glaſſes, wine and ale glaſſes, tumblers, &c.

N. B. She alſo ſells, good in quality and genuine Madeira wine, French brandy, and Jamaica ſpirit.

JOHN ANTHONY BEAU,
A CELEBRATED CHASER,
In Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the new Lutheran Church being lately arrived in this city from Geneva,

TAKES this method to recommend himſelf to the favour of the Public, and acquaints them, that he performs all ſorts of chaſing-work, in gold, ſilver, and other metals, ſuch as, watch-caſes, coffee and tea pots, ſugar-boxes, cream-pots, &c. in the genteeleſt and neweſt taſte. All perſons who will honour him with their employment in any ſuch work, may be aſſured, that he ſhall uſe his utmoſt endeavours to give them univerſal ſatisfaction.

He likewiſe offers his ſervice to teach Gentlemen and Ladies DRAWING, and to give them the beſt principles to learn very ſoon, let it be in figures, ornaments, flowers, or deſigns for embroidering, &c. all at moſt reaſonable prices, and ſuch hours as beſt ſuits the ſcholars.

ANN PEARSON,
MILLINER,

HAVING removed from her late dwelling-houſe, and opened her ſhop, in the fifth houſe ſouthward of the Friends Meeting-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, will be much obliged to her former cuſtomers for a continuance of their favours; where they, and others, may be ſupplied with all kinds of Millinery and Linen Drapery Goods, as uſual, and on the loweſt terms for ready money.

TO-MORROW, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT
JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,
At the Corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS.
WILL BEGIN THE SALE OF
A LARGE AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE.

*** Alſo, excellent Claret in bottles and caſks.

N. B. He intends to continue his Vendue every Tueſday.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Ireland, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, remarkably low for caſh, by

ADAM JORDAN,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, and in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Joſeph Carſon,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON;

Amongſt which are the following Articles, *viz.*

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths, foreſt ditto, double mill'd drabs, wiltons and ſaggathies with ſuitable trimmings, rattinets and ſhalloons, durants and tammies, ruſſels, half yard and half ell calimancoes, plain, ſtrip'd and croſs-bar'd camblets and camblettees, poplins and dorſettees, ſuperfine and common black laſtings, hair-bines, black bombazeens and mourning crape, black ſerges and cotton denims, tweel'd velvets and velverets, dimothy and drawboys, ſuperfine yard wide India white jeans, 3-4ths, 7-8ths, yard-wide yard 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, furniture ditto, 3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, dowlas and Prince's linens, Ruſſia towelling and diaper, white and brown Ruſſia drillings, ſtrip'd and plain bed-ticks, 6-4ths and 3-8ths bed-bunts, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, German and Scotch oznabrigs, cotton and linen ſtripes, ſtrip'd and plain bengals, breeches patterns and nankeens, a large aſſortment of needle-wrought and covered baſket buttons, gold and ſilver baſket ditto, a large aſſortment of collar velvets, women's black ſilk ditto, taylors ſewing ſilks, white three corded ditto, ſuperfine ſcarf and common twiſt, white and coloured threads, white and brown buckrams, broad and narrow ſilk knee garters, quality ſhoe and coat bindings, India and Engliſh taffeties, half yard and ell wide perſians, plain and figured modes, ſattins and peelongs, mantuas and ſarſenets, ſilk and cotton romal handkerchiefs, Spaniard and Barcelona ditto, ſpotted and flower'd bandanoes, graſs and Turkey ditto, red and white, and blue and white printed and map ditto, ſtrip'd, ſpotted and flower'd border'd kenting ditto, check'd ditto, womens' and girls ſilk, worſted and leather gloves and mits, men and womens' beaver gloves, men, womens' and boys worſted and thread hoſe, canvaſs, ſlacks and crewels, cottons and calicoes of the neweſt faſhions, India chintſes, copper-plate curtain calicoes, figur'd and plain ribbons, tinſel'd ditto, black and white blond lace, black, blue and ſcarlet gimps, 4 and 8-4ths book muſlins and humhums, 7-8ths and yard wide cambricks and lawns, twig, ſwitch, hunting, crops and thongs, and chaiſe whips, womens' ſilver headed ditto, whip laſhes, ivory and horn headed rattans, mens' and boys felt hats, womens' Leghorn and ſilk ditto, womens' black, blue and green Briſtol ſhoes, red and ſcarlet ſerges, red, ſcarlet and green flannels, hair and worſted pluſhes, gold and ſilver lace hat-bands and cocking eyes for hats, ermine, broad and narrow, cotton, wool and tow cards, real, ſham buck, ſplit bone and red wood handled knives and forks, pewter and hard metal ſpoons, womens' razor metal and common ſciſſors, trimming and ſhop ditto, piſtol capt and cutteau knives, penknives of different ſorts, temple ſpectacles in caſes, leather and braſs ink-pots, japan'd tobacco and ſnuff boxes, real and common pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, plated ditto, plated ſpurs, ivory and horn combs, black, blue and green ſmall round beads, garnet ditto, Whitechapel ſquare and common needles, No. 12, 4 and 4 1-half pound pins, Holman's London ink-powder, fans of different ſorts, Bohea tea, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS,

Greatly improved, and allowed by complete judges to be equal to moſt imported from England, is now only to be ſold by wholeſale and retail, at the American Flint Glaſs Store, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, by

CAUFFMAN AND FEGAN,

Where they have juſt now opened a large and general Aſſortment of that Manufactory, *viz.*

DOUBLE and ſingle flint glaſs, four, three, two and one quart decanters with ſtoppers, pint and half dint ditto, ſugar loaf and round ditto, double and ſingle flint tumblers, half pint, gill, half and 1-fourth gill ditto, enamelled and twiſted wines, plain ditto, enamelled and twiſted maſons, common and common twiſted ditto, proof glaſſes, blue and plain flower pots, lemonaded canns of all ſorts, muſtards of all ſorts, ornamented candleſticks, and plain ſervers, common and enamelled ditto, wine, water and cyder ditto, ſyllabubs with one handle, ditto with two handles, bubbled button jellies, common acorn ditto, bell bowl jellies, enamelled ſmelling bottles, common and twiſted ditto, jacony ſalt ſellers, enamelled ditto, twiſted and plain crewets with ſtoppers, tale and flint crewets, inks of all ſorts, enamelled and plain three footed cream jugs, blue and plain enamelled ſalts, all ſorts of phials for druggiſts, great and ſmall glaſſes ſuitable for lapidaries to cut, and a great variety of other glaſſes too tedious to inſert.

The Public may be aſſured, that no other glaſs of any kind will be kept or ſold at ſaid ſtore. From the great experience that the proprietor of this manufactory, Mr. Henry William Stiegal has of the patriotic ſpirit of the Gentlemen in Pennſylvania and the provinces adjacent, he flatters himſelf, that it will meet with ſuitable encouragement.——All orders and patterns ſent to the ſtore, ſhall be accurately forwarded, and complied with at the manufactory or at the ſtore, from time to time.—Storekeepers, tavern-keepers and retailers, will be completely ſupplied, much lower than importation price, for caſh or ſhort credit.————3 *d.* per pound paid for old flint glaſs, at the ſtore, in glaſs.

N. B. Said Cauffman and Fegan have for ſale, ſpirits, rum, molaſſes, Liſbon and Malaga wines, ſugars and ſpices of all kinds, tea, coffee, cotton, chocolate, bar iron of the beſt quality and warranted good on delivery. Alſo, Dry Goods of all kinds, imported in the ſnow Molly Capt. Woodhouſe, from Liverpool. Likewiſe, Liſbon and Liverpool ſalt.

JOSEPH HASTINGS, Son to DAVID HASTINGS, late of Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, is deſired to make application to THOMAS M'CLURE and SAMUEL DALE, Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of DAVID HASTINGS.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

SAMUEL DELLAP,

At his Shop in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Pewter-Platter-Alley;

THE
DEVIL UPON CRUTCHES IN ENGLAND;
OR,
NIGHT SCENES IN LONDON.

A Satirical Work, written upon the plan of the celebrated Diable Boiteux of Monſ. LE SAGE.

IN TWO PARTS.

BY A GENTLEMAN OF OXFORD.

THIS Satirical Piece is univerſally approved of, by all ranks of people in Europe, and in thoſe parts of America where it hath made its appearance; there need no ſtronger proof of this than to inform the public, that no leſs than Six Impreſſions were ſtruck off in London, in one year, beſides ſeveral others in Dublin and Edinburgh, excluſive of what were printed in all the country towns of theſe kingdoms; as yet there has not appeared an American edition of this valuable piece; what few came over here, were ſoon bought up, though ſold at no leſs price than Five Shillings; but, in order that it may have a general circulation, it is now printed from the laſt London edition, and ſold for Two Shillings only.

At ſaid ſhop to be ſold, Queen's Pearl Waſh-Balls, ſo well known in Europe for their ſuperior excellence for removing ſunburning, freckles and roughneſs of the ſkin, to render it delicately white, ſoft and ſmooth, and are far preferable to any other thing of the kind ever yet offered to the public. Price Three Shillings.——Ready Money for new and old Books, to be had at the above place.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA;

A
NEW EDITION
OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK:

Conſiſting of Ten Thouſand Copies, printed on a ſtrong paper, manufactured in this Province, and bound in the beſt manner, warranted ſuperior in quality, and cheaper by the quantity, than any imported from England or Scotland.

N. B. Said DUNLAP will always keep large quantities of this excellent Spelling-Book, ſo that his country cuſtomers may depend on not being diſappointed.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from BRITAIN and IRELAND, and are to be Sold Wholeſale or Retail, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's

WOOLLEN AND WARE-HOUSE,

DRAPERY HOSIERY

At the Sign of the GOLDEN FLEECE's HEAD, in Second-Street, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets,

A very large Aſſortment of BEST, SUPERFINE, SECOND and LOW PRICED

BROADCLOTHS,

From 41 *s.* regularly ſorted down to 7 *s.* 6 *d. per* yard, of the following Colours, *viz.*

MAZARINE blue,
Sky and Saxon ditto,
Light and dark blue greys,
Scarlet and white,
Buff and bloſſom,
Graſs and pea green,
Light and dark purple,
Black and black grey,
Raven black and ſloe colour
Dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens' cloaks, &c.
Copper, claret and fleſh colours,
Olive and wine colours,
Dark and light London browns,
Cinnamon, chocolate and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mix'd elegant coloured cloths,
Mill'd drabs for great coats, and huſſar cloaks,
Forreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths,
Wilton cloths,
German and Padua ſerges,
Plains and kerſeys,
Naps and duffils,
Broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours,
Velvets and velverets,
Worſted and hair ſhags,
Thickſets and ſagathies,
Denime and everlaſtings,
Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort clothes,
Gentlemens' morning gowns, &c.
Jeans and fuſtians,
Nankeens, damaſcus and ſuſees,
Gold and ſilver buttons,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths,
Plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Flannels and baizes,
Beſt roſe blankets,
Camblets and damaſks,
Paduaſoys and ſattins,
Taffeties and perſians,
A complete aſſortment of mens' wove and knit ſilk, ſilk and worſted, worſted, cotton, and thread,

HOSE,

Womens' ſilk, worſted, cotton, and thread, ditto,
Mens, boys and girls ditto,
Silk breeches and jacket patterns,
Worſted ditto,
Men and womens' ſilk, thread and worſted gloves,
Buckſkin and beaver ditto.

ALSO,

A very neat aſſortment of plain and figured gauze, printed handkerchiefs, calicoes, cottons and chintſes, ſheetings, Iriſh linens, table linen, cambricks and lawns, check and ſtrip'd hollands, bed ticks, with a great number of other articles.——The Subſcriber is reſolved to ſell the above goods very low for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. All thoſe who ſtand indebted to him above ſix months, are requeſted to pay off their accounts, as it will particularly oblige,

Their humble ſervant,

GEORGE BARTRAM.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1772.

WHEREAS, ELIZABETH, my wife, eloped from me on Saturday laſt, without any reaſon whatever, this is therefore to inform the Public, that I will not pay any debt or debts that ſhe may contract from the date hereof.

CHRISTIAN CARR, Tobacconiſt.

WANTED,

A GENTLEMAN who underſtands the Languages, can be well recommended, and will undertake to teach a School, will meet with great encouragement by applying to JOHN DORSEY, Merchant, at Elk Ridge Landing, near Baltimore Town.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the Tenth Day of AUGUST next,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF DRUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, and PATENT MEDICINES, belonging to JOHN DAY, and Co. in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The Sale will begin at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold.

Thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of one hundred pounds, or upwards, may have three years credit, on giving good ſecurity, either in the province of Pennſylvania or Weſt-Jerſey; the firſt year will be allowed free of intereſt: And ſuch who may chooſe to pay immediate caſh, ſhall be entitled to eight *per cent.* diſcount.

The quantities are large, and the aſſortment general, and will be divided into lots to ſuit either Druggiſts or Practitioners.

The Drugs are engaged beſt in kind, and every preparation equal in quality to thoſe ſold at Apothecary's Hall. The doors will be opened three days before the ſale, that ſuch Gentlemen, who incline to purchaſe, may have an opportunity of deliberately inſpecting the ſeveral articles, and making aſſays of them.

As the Company are about to quit buſineſs, owing to the acting partner's being under a neceſſity of going to England, they therefore requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them, to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and all perſons having demands againſt the Company, are deſired to ſend in their accounts for payment.

Catalogues, with the quantities in each lot, will be ready to be delivered a week before the ſale, to whoever may pleaſe to ſend for them.

TO ALL FARMERS AND TRADESMEN,

who want good ſettlements for themſelves and families, eſpecially thoſe lately arrived, or that may yet come from Scotland or Ireland. The province of New-York is the moſt healthy climate in America: Many perſons in it live to 80 or 90 years of age; and many ſickly people from the Carolinas, &c. come to it for the recovery of their health. Few in it are troubled with fever or ague, which prevails ſo much in the ſouthern colonies. It is neither ſo ſultry hot as Maryland, Virginia or the Carolinas, nor ſo very cold as in St. John's, Halifax, &c. In ſeveral winters the ſnow lies but about 15 inches deep for nine weeks ſtedfaſtly without rain. Thus their wheat is well guarded from being froze out of ground, and the conſtant ſnow affords an eaſy carriage of grain to the market at the city of Albany, and for fetching home ſalt, iron, &c. from it.

In the counties of Albany, Tryon, Charlotte, Cumberland and Glouceſter of ſaid province, thouſands of farms are to be ſold for ſix ſhillings ſterling per acre, and ſix years given to pay the money, or rented at ſixpence ſterling per acre, and a leaſe for ever. The firſt five years rent-free, only 2 *s.* 6 *d.* ſterling quit-rent, either in buying or renting the land. If it is deſired by a number of families, ten thouſand acres or more can be had in one ſpot.

The little hills all over the country are a ſhelter from the cold north-weſt winds. The water is plenty, and as good as any in the world; a fine ſpaw-well is lately found near Cambridge. The ſoil is various; in ſome parts a brown or grey loam, in others gravel and ſome ſand, in others a black mould. It produceth oats, wheat, flax, hemp, hay, barley and the beſt potatoes in America, without manure. The wood is aſh, elm, oak, beech and white and yellow pine-trees, which laſt bring ſome 1000 pounds to the ſettlers. Some hundreds of ſaid farms can be got in Cambridge and other parts, within 30, 20, 10 or 5 miles of New-Perth church and mills, 36 miles north-eaſt of Albany, where Dr. Clark began a ſettlement in 1766, which conſiſts now of about 130 families, many of whom at their firſt arrival had four or five children, and were not worth ten ſhillings, and are now worth Hundred pounds free and real eſtate. They got above 3000 lb. of ſugar out of their trees this ſpring. They will ſhow the lands to ſtrangers, and they uſually lodge a ſtranger free, till he gets a houſe erected on his own farm, which they uſually help him to build in one day. Some cattle and alſo grain will be ſold to ſtrangers, on a year's credit, at the mills of Perth and Cambridge. Paſſengers from Scotland or Ireland had beſt go on board of ſhips bound for New-York; but ſuch as arrive in Philadelphia may aſk at the Crooked Billet wharf; and there every Wedneſday morning they will get a paſſage in boats and waggons 90 miles to New-York for 4 *s.* 8 *d.* ſterling each, in two days and an half, or leſs. Arriving at New-York, aſk for the Hon. William Smith, Eſq; Goldſborow, Banyar, Thomas Smith, Eſquires, and Mr. Kelly, Attorney at Law in the ſtreet called Broadway, who will ſhew any man the maps of ſaid lands, and agree as to the price, which if the ſtranger likes, upon viewing the land, he can inſtantly go to work upon it. The paſſage to Albany is about 2 *s.* 6 *d.* or 3 *s.* ſterling; and arriving there, aſk for Mr. Edward Willet, Schoolmaſter, who gives good private lodgings, and will ſhew the road to ſaid lands.

There are ſeveral ſettlements of people 200 miles back of Cambridge and New-Perth, nor is there any danger of Indians while Canada is our's.

READY MONEY
GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET.